PARLEY.

nore entertaining and Vashington St.

ating the happy recon-fereligious truth. By urse of Time." Sec-ale at James Loring's

aughter. The Paster's

July 4.

Sabbath School Libra Mass. Sab. Sch. Dep'y.

Street, nearly opposite Satin Reilliants-Bland

hods, 1-2 do.; superfine 1 still-2.—Cambrie, 1 shilling— Hoes and Gloves, 12 1-2 ds long 1 1-2 wide, \$3,00 hawls, \$2,50—togshes with

hally low prices.

Leghorn Bonnes.

12 to \$40.—flack do. do.

from 9 to \$50,—do. Square the and Whise, from 5 to \$25, prices do. Anw Silk do. Vacegliorn Kounets—Hats and sys do., naking in all one of the firm of Shawls and Leghorn and the whole will be sold or short credit.

it: District Clerk's Office.
the twenty-third day of June
year of the Independence of
Samuel G. Goodrick, of
in this office, the title of s
ms as proprietor, in the words

opies, during the time of the entitled 'An set suppleact for the encouragement its of maps, charts, and hooks so of such copies during the dextending the benefits there axing and etching historical JSO. W. DAVIS, Clerk Phistrict of Massachusetts.

soil: District Clerk's Office.
the 2sl day of July, A. D.
he independence of the United
G. GOODRICH of the said Dissifice the title of a book, the
proprietor, in the words fab-

he Congress of the U. State the copies of maps, charts, proprietors of such copies ntioned; and extending the of designing, engraving and

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk

SALE. at Pows in the broad aisle house. Apply to Ames I April 25. fend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth,

BOSTON RECORDER

And Beligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

. FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1828.

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

RELIGIOUS.

NO. 30 VOL. XIII.

For the Boston Recorder.

VALIDITY OF UNITARIAN BAPTISM. Unitarians generally administer the ordinance of Baptism in the words of the formula given by of Baptism in the words of the formula given by our Saviour, and uniformly used by orthodox clergymen. Some have employed only the word "Father," or "God," while others have informed their congregations that they should perform that rite, or entirely omit it, agreeably to the wishes of the candidate. I shall not attempt to wishes of the candidate. I shall not attempt to decide which of the three classes is the more consistent with itself, or to decypher what significancy they attach to either mode. My mind is somewhat perplexed in regard to the purport and validity of Baptism administered in any form by a Unitarian elergyman.

It is but an external rite, I am aware, and not be lived asserting to salvation; yet it is indis-

absolutely essential to salvation; yet it is indis-pensable to membership of Christ's visible king-dom, and cannot be omitted without violation of the rules of that kingdom. It is a mere sign or badge of such membership; yet the badge should be put on, & so put on as the Scriptures require. Do Unitarian clergymen, in truth, affix this

Do Unitarian clergymen, in truth, amx this badge? I inquire with reference particularly to those who use the prescribed formula; for that the others do not, is obvious. Is the person over whom the sacred name, "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost" has been pronounced by a Unitarian, in connexion with the application of water, scripturally baptized? I make the inquiry in the tenderness and anxiety of a wounded spirit, which needs relief

which needs relief.

I may be told that some orthodox ministers have been unprincipled men, and have disgraced themselves, and dishonored their Master by crime, and been expelled from the ministry; but the validity of baptism by them has never been questioned. I feel no hesitation myself in regard to a case of this nature. The badge is according to the significancy of its seriotural. tually put on, in the significancy of its scriptural meaning; for he who applied it, although a bad man, believed all that he said in pronouncing the consecrated formula; he understood the words of it as Christ designed he should. He affixed the very thing, which Christ commanded. His guilt

does not remove it.

But the Unitarian Clergyman does not profess to attach the meaning to the formula which we suppose Christ attached to it. By the words, "Father, Son and Holy Ghost," we suppose is conveyed the scatiment that the triune Jebovah is designated; and in this meaning we suppose the validity of the ceremony rests. If he baptize into the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and mean by it God, an exalted man, and an attribute of God; and we use the same words, attribute of God; and we use the same words, but mean God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, surely he affixes a very different badge from that used by us. Is his the Gospel sign of membership in Christ's kingdom?

of membership in Christ's kingdom? It will afford me unfeigned gratification to see this question answered in your valuable paper. E. H.

For the Boston Recorder. SPECIMEN OF UNITARIAN INTERPRETATION.

"The grand remuneration of Christianity is an eternal life of happiness. Its punishments of disobedience are made peculiarly dreadful by be-ing threatened in indefinite language." Christian Examiner, No. I. p. 34.

There are two respects in which this statement is incorrect. In the first place, if the "punishments of disobedience" threatened in the gospel, ments of disobedience. Threatened in the gospet, are "threatened in indefinite language," as here asserted, it by no means follows that they are, by this means, "made peculiarly dreadful." On the contrary, they are by it made less dreadful. The great body of the Christian world believe the language of the scriptures on this subject to imply eternal duration. If now it is indefinite in its import, it allows room for hope that the punish-ment will be something less than eternal. It, therefore, diminishes the dreadfulness of what is threatened. It leaves the gospel a less powerful instrument to operate upon the fears of men. It render the "terrors of the Lord," by which, in part, the apostle would "persuade men" to re-conciliation, of less efficacy in accomplishing the

important object.

But, in the second place, the assertion that the punishments of the gospel are "threatened in indefinite language," is not true. I will adduce but a single passage in confirmation of my remark. Matthew 25. 46, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal:" in the original, είς κολασιν uiwrtov-els Conv aiwrtov: into ETERNAL punishment-into ETERNAL life. Why shall not the word eternal mean as much in the one connexion as in the other? Why shall it be said that in the one case its meaning is definite, and in the other indefinite, when there is no shadow of reason for such an assertion, and when every circumstance connected with the passage de-mands that its import in both cases be the same Numerous other passages might be adduced as examples of what is here illustrated. The language of scripture is, in general, as definite, and ing the future punishment of the wicked, as respecting the future reward of the righteous. Adopt a principle which gives limits to the former, and you limit the latter likewise. They are both of the same duration. And as life is confessedly ETERNAL, so must punishment be ETERNAL.

Now will a candid community be persuaded to trust in a religion which must be supported by such sophistry, and false exegesis, as are exhibited in the above quotation? If there is a set of men who wish to sink the Bible into indefiniteness and darkness, in order that they may exalt into its place a system of their own, more congenial to the feelings of an unhumbled heart, will the who wish a sure foundation for eternity follow them in their delusive speculations? Whatever sophistry, or false interpretation, may here be sophistry, or laise interpretation, may here be employed, God will, at the judgment, restore his word to its right meaning. And by that RIGHT MEANING his creatures shall stand or fall. Those who resist it, shall go into ETERNAL PUNISHMENT: those who are conformed to it, into ETERNAL LAVE. "He that bath ears to hear, let him

For the Boston Recorder.

"All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient."
"Wherefore, if meat make my brother to of-

lest I make my brother to offend."

ful appeals to the hearts and consciences of men from the pulpit. Would not these appeals have more effect, if ministers themselves felt and manifested more of that holy self-denial which the apostle here inculcates? It appears to me Messrs. Editors, that the whole controversy in regard to a minister's travelling on the Sabbath in his exchanges, may be quickly put to rest on the above principle. Whether it be lawful or unlawful for him thus lot taxes at here can be above principle. Whether it be lawful or unlawful for him thus lot taxes at here can be seed is sown,—unless the Bible is cirfor him thus to travel, there can be no question but that it does give offence, and great offence. Good people are grieved to see it; and many do and will take occasion from it to justify themselves in travelling for secular purposes. Now it will not be denied, I think, that so far as means it will not be uested, I think, that so far as means are concerned, almost the whole burden of carrying onward the great and good work of restoring the sacredness to this day of God through our land, rests on the ministers of the sanctuary. They, in one united phalanx, are to follow up this subject from the pulpit and the press, and by their influence and example, until the glorious work of reformation is accomplished. Will they not now as a body be willing to en-dure a little self-denial in their individual and family concerns, even if it be on the ground of expediency, a stronger hand, and greater effect ! I once thought it unlawful in ordinary cases to travel eight or ten miles for an exchange on the Sabbath, and therefore abstained from it. I now think it lawful, situated as I am with a famnow think it lawful, situated as I am with a family, but inexpedient; and yet I do not feel myself at all relieved from the obligation, not to travel on the Sabbath. Nor shall I, so long as by travelling I should cause my brethren to offend.

Have ministers yet to learn that the eye of public serutiny follows them at home and abroad, in public and private? This results naturally and presentile from the feet that we had a server with the server in the server in

and necessarily from the fact, that is a body, they stand in the front rank against the powers of darkness. Now it does not appear whether the "grey headed clergyman," seen at the bar of the Exchange Coffee-House on the day of the "Congregational Convention," filled his glass "Congregational Convention," filled his glass with lemonade, beer, wine, or strong drink; though it is intimated that it was with "wine-bitters." Nor does it appear what was the state of his health at the time; whether or rot he was weary and faint, and "ready to perish," and therefore entitled to "strong drink;" but it was certainly unfortunate that he was seen there at all. If it was merely to allay his thirst with un-distilled drink, it had better been taken some where else. If it was to remove some severe pain, by means of diluted alkohol, it had better been at the apothecary's shop, under the direc-tion of a physician. If it was merely to gratify -but I cannot include any such suspicion of a

venerable father in the ministry.

Again, I would ask, do not ministers know that Again, I would ask, do not ministers know that they are watched? And do they not often exhort their hearers to avoid the very appearance of evil? Not long since a clergyman, who is distinguished for faithful dealing in the pulpit, and who had become especially obnoxious to the intemperate and all the enemies of reform, was assign through an adjaining towards. passing through an adjoining town on an ex-what indisposed, the Sabbath;) and being some-freshed himself with half a glass of spirits. The deed, which would have been justified in almost any other person and passed off without notice, was immediately reported from the bar and sent on the wings of the wind in every direction; and came back to the parish of the reverend brother, to the no small injury of his influence in the suppression of intemperance. If there is any class of men that ought to be above reproach, it is those who minister at the altar. I know that ministers are men and subject to like passions with others; but the fact should cause them to redouble their watchfulness. Let them remember that there are things which may be lawful, but which to them as ministers are highly inexpedient.

SABBATH BREAKING.

While there is so much doing to promote the bet-ter observance of the Sabbath, I am told, yea and I verily believe it, that in Massachusetts—yes old Massachusetts—Ministers of the Gospel run stages on the Sabbath.

And now, Messrs. Editors, I will tell you how bath-breaking. I found him a PROFESSOR OF RELIGION, and yet justifying himself in carrying the mail on the Sabbath, and running as many extras as passengers who came in his line required, because it was necessary, &c.—And as a salvo to a half awakened conscience, he said Mr. —, a professor of religion is a director of the line,

and ministers of the Gospel are stockholders.

Now if this professor has told me the truth, and if a man is accountable for what he does by his servant, then I repeat that ministers of the gospel in Massachusetts run stages, and carry the mail, and all the passengers on their line, on

Sabbath of the Lord. I wish you would publish this, as I want to see every man in the community awake to this sub-ject; and I have no idea of screening the guilty, whether he be a humble stage driver, or steam boat servant, or one of the enrobed priesthood. NATHAN.

From the New-York Observer IT IS ONE THING TO RESOLVE, -ANOTHER TO PERFORM.

The truth of this maxim is readily seen by all: and we think it equally true that a resolution is worth nothing, unless the spirit of the resolution is carried into effect. is carried into effect. And no man should feel that his obligations are discharged, simply by resolution to discharge those obligations. A res olution is no more than a recognition of our duty and a solemn promise to perform it. And in this light should the friends of the Bible view their resolutions to supply the poor and the desti-tule with the bread of life.

"Tis delightful to witness the efforts that are making to dispel the moral darkness, by sending forth light and truth, not only into every country, but into every family and every heart. This is a glorious work, in which all may and ought to engage with their might. And who does not love to anticipate the happy results of this labor of love? It will not only cause the blind and the ignorant in our own country to see the light and understand the truth which is able to save their souls, but it will give new strength to all the other benevolent enterprizes which so signally char-

acterise the present day.

When the destitute at home have been suplest I make my brother to offend."

No doubt these inspired words of Paul are often made the foundation of animated and power
len make my brother to offend."

Plied; when they have seen the light and rejoiced in it; they will have hearts to feel and to prove the coming of Christ's kingdom all over

MMIQIO

And we cannot reasonably expect these fruits, unless the seed is sown,—unless the Bible is circulated,—unless these good resolutions are carried into effect. And is it not as easy to do this speedily, as to defer it till near the close of the year? At the end of the year, let not the enemy triumph because the work is not accomplished. But let the same promptness and zeal, which characterise the resolutions, also characterise their execution. But how shall this be effected? Experience shows that the most expedient and Experience shows that the most expedient and efficient method is, to appoint suitable agents, who shall go to every house, ask every family whether they have the Bible, solicit Conations wherever they go, and, as far as time and opportunity will allow, assemble the people and address them on this subject. Pursuing this plan, it can be known when the work is done; and in contrast. be known when the work is done; and in most cases, the agents will collect more than enough cases, the agents will collect more than enough money to cover all expenses. A want of funds, therefore can be no excuse for delaying the work. Besides, this thorough course will cause those who have the Bible to value it more, and to feel more deeply for those who are destitute of this inestimable treasure. "Be not weary in well doing: nor defer till to-morrous what should be done to day to the treasure." the good of society, the prosperity of Zion, and the glory of God, call for speedy, united, untiring zeal and action, in feeding the starving souls of the thousands around us with the bread of eter-

CLERICAL MEMORIAL.

From the Vermont Chronicle LEAVES OF A MINISTER'S JOURNAL.

——— Since I have been a minister of the Gos-pel, I have been enabled to understand more dispel, I have been enabled to understand more distinctly and fully than formerly, what the apostle Paul meant by the statement, "We are fools for Christ's sake." I once made a slight mistake in describing a tool, which I supposed might be requisite for a mechanical operation, when a joiner quoted from the lips of a neighboring lawyer the following sage observation; "Ministers have all kind of sense except common sense." And quite sure I am, that the instructions, which I give my people on many important points, lose give my people on many important points, lose much of their natural weight and influence thro' the apprehension, generally cherished, that as a minister I do not, and what is more, cannot understand such matters. If I urge a farmer to "re-deem the time," to give his business such a form and pursue it in such a method, as to save a few hours every week, for engagements strictly and appropriately religious, he carelessly dismisses all thought on the subject by saying: Ah, you are not a farmer! If I entreat my hearers to consecrate themselves to God;—to inscribe "Holiness to the Lord" on all their possessim, as their "chief end" to glorify His name and promote His cause: one and another are ready to say in reply; that course may answer for a minister!—
When I ask my people to contribute liberally
"of the substance," which a gracious God has
given them, for religious purposes, and assure
them, that in so doing, they will be promoting their own true interests, my exhortation is met with the sentiment in many a bosom; just so much do you know about the matter! What do you know of the value of money; and the various means, which must be employed to obtain it?

It is interesting to mark some of the causes, to which the apprehension, that ministers are incompetent to form a judgment and to give advice respecting the transactions of this life, may be

owing.

1. Their refusal to adopt maxims of worldly policy is "proof positive" in the mind of many, that they lack common sense. O, says one, that our minister was better acquainted with human K. and Col. B.;—two as respectable and "influential" members as "the society contains."

bushel for my apples" said farmer R. " when I get the money; but in common kind of pay, two shillings. I guess you must allow me two shil-lings on my minister's tax for those I brought you, the other day." "What did you get for the pork, you carried parson M. yesterday, neighbor F?"
"Six dollars the hundred." "How; that is a dollar, or a dollar and a half above the market dollar, or a donat and a price." "I dont care; it is as good at that rate, as his preaching; and he dare not dispute the price." True, he did not dispute the price; but he knew the wretch was wronging him; and chose rather to yield his right than to seem anxious about pecuniary matters.

3. Their poverty.

But I would gladly inquire of some of our "worldly wise men;" How happens it, that a class of men, taken from every various station and employment; with minds of very different order; and subject to every variety of discipline, should all at once lose their "common sense" by becoming the ministers of the omniscient God? Some of them had been very successfully engaged in worldly business, and others, when driven by ill health to abandon the ministry, have found no uncommon difficulty in rising to high stations of affluence and honor.—Let any one study the history of the puritans, especially the puritans of New England.—Were their ministers, whose influence upon the community around them was very powerful, injudicious counsellors, even in worldly matters? Look at Dr. Witherspoon in the continental congress. A wiser and more useful statesman, that venerable body did not contain. Even with regard to the supporting the army, he proved himself the witers of the present day know, as well as others, the value of money—understand as well the best method of "transacting business." Let me, however be content, if it must be so, to be esteemed a fool for Christ's sake. Wisdom will one day

be justified of all her children. PREPARATION FOR THE PULPIT.

It was said of Whitefield, that he considered necessary to a devotional frame of mind, befor entering the sanctuary, to retire into his closet and spend one hour in private meditation and devotion. Many pious ministers have done the same, and have felt that they could not preach or pray if they had not had the privilege. It is quite different with some preachers at this

For the Boston Recorder. PERPLEXITY RELIEVED. Extract of a letter from a Missionary of the Massachu-setts M. Society.

The aid which the Massachusetts Missionary The aid which the Massachusetts Missionary Society has generously afforded to the first church in B—, has been very gratefully received. They were destitute of a Pastor. They had listened to the instructions of one in whom they wished to "behold their teacher." But with what funds they could raise, and what aid they were receiving, they could not provide the necessary means for his support. It was to them a day of deep interest, of much prayer and supplication before God. He directed their eyes to the Massachusets Missionary Society, and in your ears they told their distress. In the spirit of kindness you listened to their request; you of kindness you listened to their request; extended to them the hand of charity, and thus removed the only insuperable obstacle to the consummation of their wishes—and now again they enjoy the regular labors of the Pastor of

their choice.

This is a church of more than 70 members,—
about 60 reside in B.; but the society is not
large compared with the church. The church
was separated from the society with which they
had long been happily united in the worship of
God, in the year 1819, Mr. —, a Unitarian minister was sent them, I believe at first as a
missionary, the church and society being without
a Pastor. The people were pleased with him,
and the church supposing him a Trinitarian,
united with the society in requesting him to united with the society in requesting him to become their Pastor. But before his installa-tion, they learned that he was a Unitarian, and refused to unite with the society in installing him, and earnestly remonstrated, when the Unitarian council met to install him. But the Council complied with the wishes of the society, and installed Mr. — without any church, the church having entered their protest, and withdrawn themselves as a body. The church withdrawn themselves as a body. The church then formed themselves into a Religious Society, and have since been continually increasing; and it gives me pleasure to state, that their increase has been greater this spring, than in any former

Remark .- Such " lording it over God's heritage" will meet with its merited rebuke, sooner or later. He that sitteth in the heavens will laugh, and have in derision all such attempts to put his church under the oppression of the ene-my. The foregoing is but one of many instances in which the deceitful introduction of a Unitarian minister among a people, has been followed by a violent assault on the rights of the church in catablishing him contrary to their wishes, com-er of the truth at their own expense. The injus-tice of the procedure however is so palpable to all minds not thoroughly initiated into Unitarian mysteries, that but a few years can pass away before the oppressed band of humble believers, looking steadily to God, will find their numbers fast augmenting and their strength increasing, from the very ranks of those who had spoiled them. Such has been, and such doubtless will continue to be, the experience of churches en-feebled by such means. Their trials may be many and severe. Their sacrifices may be great. Their hopes may almost yield at times to des-Their hopes may almost yield at times to des-pair. But faith and perseverance will insure them the victory.

Sacrifices of feeble churches for conscience sake. "This church has struggled through many tri-als and hardships; but its members are still united and exerting themselves perhaps to the ex-tent of their ability to support the Gospel. They, our minister was better acquainted with human nature! He would not, then, inculcate truths, which he might know would give offence to judge property; and two thirds of the members of the church, residing in —— have regularly organized themselves into a Corban Society, the mem-I came by this information. Not long since, I called on a very respectable stage proprietor and agent, to converse with him about the sin of Sabselves. This requires of many, much self-denial and personal sacrifice. It shows that they love the truth, and are striving together with one mind for its support. And I trust the time is not far distant, when this church instead of drawing from the treasury of the Lord, will begin to refund what she has received. Even now she is doing something by way of monthly concert, and other contributions; at least enough to man-ifest her good will to the general cause, and that her own trials do not absorb all her sympathies. In February, we formed a Tract Society auxiliary to the American Tract Society of Boston; and in March, aided in forming a County Bible So-ciety, in which it was resolved not to relax our exertions till every family in the county of W. is supplied with a copy of the word of life. In the whole county are but three settled ministers, except one Unitarian, who refuses to become a

member of the Bible Society." Where lies the hope of the church-Query? Where lies the hope of the courterrifice and self-denial which is displayed in this extract? And shall any of these feeble churches be left to sink for want of what they cannot supply themselves?

INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPALIANS IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. B. Allen, an Episcopalian of Philadelphia, now in Europe, has the following remarks respecting Churchmen in England, as he had found them after a few weeks' intercourse in

"In every conversation I have yet had on the subject, and I have had many with clergy-men well informed, I am assured that what are known in America as High Church views are not tolerated in England. The notions of Mant, not tolerated in England. The notions of Mant, &c. concerning baptismal regeneration, and its correlate views, we know are held here by worldly men; but giving over dissenters to the uncovenanted mercies of God, and denying them to be enanted mercies of God, and denying them to be a part of the true Church, are hardly known here. Of this, I was persuaded before. Now, my opinion is confirmed. I perceive the Church of England herself is Catholic in her views towards those who differ from her. An additional proof of this is found in the repeal of the test and corpor-

ation acts, which last night passed the House of Lords: the Bishops generally, not opposing.—
Those who wish to know semi-popery, held by protestants, will find a larger measure of it in America than in England.

" I have heard three ministers of the Church of England, within two weeks, and they have preached extemporaneously. I have seen 40 ministers of the Church, within the same period, and they are friendly to the Bible Society. True, I have not sought for those who are afraid of the Bible going alone, but I am struck with the fact of my seeing so many in so short a time, who are friendly to the pure word. I pray their number

riendly to the pure word. I pray their number may increase.

"Observing attentively pious ministers of the Church of England, I must say their standard of piety appears to be higher than ours in America. The choice spirits of the Church of England, are choice spirits indeed. I could live and die among them. There appears more of the loveliness of piety in their character than in the character of many highly esteemed on our side of the water."

Chr. Mas.

MORALS IN FRANCE, Chr. Mag.

In respect to the state of public morals here, there is doubtless a process of reform gradually going forward, in proportion as the true Gospel s suffered to exert its influence; but the mass to be operated upon is so prodigious, that nothing short of a considerable change can be perceptible. Here, as in other parts of France; the Sabbath is the principal day of amusement, both with Protestants and Catholics. Extreme levity, which is the well known national characteristic of the Franch, seems to give a complexite the test. the well known national characteristic of the French, seems to give a complexion to their vices. Intemperance is certainly far less prevalent than in the United States; indeed I cannot say that I have seen an instance of gross intoxiciant leaves been in the counter. Cambo say that I have seen an instance of gross intoxication since I have been in the country. Gambling is exceedingly prevalent, as I am informed, among all classes, as is profane cursing and swearing. The mind would sink under the contemplation of so much ignorance, delusion, and deprevalents as in white contemplation. depravity, asis exhibited even in this single capi-tal, were it not sustained by thinking of the om-nipotence of that Divine Agent, who has only to breathe upon the valley of vision, and the dry bones live.—Sprague's Letters.

RELIGION IN MAINE.

Report of the General Conference, rendered at their meeting in Gorham, June 26th; abridged from the Christian Mirror.

[Concluded.]
The Theological Seminary at Bangor is exerting a happy and increasing influence upon the surrounding region, besides raising up pastors for our starving churches. The last winter it furnished pious instructers for more than 1000 children and youth; and a very considerable number of hopeful conversions took place under their indors. About 14 Sabbath Schools are now conducted by as many students, in the vicinity of Bangor, containing from 30 to 50 scholars each.
Among the objects of special attention and effort

with churches in different parts of the State, is the cause of Temperance. Never has so much quots and the state of the st we cannot forbear exclaiming, "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes!" In this work hundreds and thousands have properated,

who are not connected with the church.

Never too has so, much been felt and done in regard to the duty of supplying with the word of God those families, who are destitute of the precious treasure. In a majority of the Counties has the resolution been adopted to provide the supply; and measures are in operation, which, with the blessing of God, will realize the accom-

plishment of the holy purpose.

More has been done for the circulation of religious Tracts, than in any former year. Sabbath School and Bible Class instruction have also received increased attention, and been followed with auspicous results. And besides those chari-ties and efforts, which contemplate the welfare of our own community, it is believed there has been no diminution of feeling and exertion for those, who are ignorant of a Saviour in the ends of the earth, and afar off upon the sea.

A Mariners' Church, a costly and spacious edifice, is now rising in our principal sea-port, at which the means for scientific and religious instruction will be provided for that interesting and important class of citizens, who go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the great waters.

The defective returns from our churches ex-

hihit a little less than 8000 members, and the additions for the year not far from 900. On the sup-position that four fifths of the communicants in the Congregational churches of Maine are connec-ted with the different County Conferences—which is probably very near the fact—our churches contain but about 10,000 members. And "what are these among so many?" What are 10,000 among a population of 300,000 or 400,000? A little band indeed, in the proportion of 1 to 30 or 40! Sup-pose other denominations, who hold the Head, to number collectively twice as many as ours, the proportion of professors of religion to the whole population will be about as 1 to 10 or 13. Or if we double the number, they are still as a grain of mustard seed-a little leaven which needs to possess powerful and active virtue, in order to leaven the whole mass.

The smallness of our number, as well as our

poverty and dispersed condition, will charitably account to our brethren in other portions of the ecountry for the little which we have accomplished in helping forward the benevolent operations of the day. We cannot if we would, raise our \$100,000 on a pressing emergency. We are obliged from the necessity of our circumstances, to act on a humble scale. But our very poverty & weak-ness furnish in themselves the strongest possible putting forth our utmost efforts, that the "little motive to exertion .- They show the necessity of one may become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation." Means are in operation, which, with God's blessing, will produce this result.-According to the returns which have been received, our churches during the year, have gained mote than one-tenth; and the converting grace of God has prepared others to come within her pale, whom she will shortly welcome to her hosom and privileges, in such numbers, as to render that gain equal to at least one sizth of their whole number. If these smiles of the Great Head of his reservance exercions of his the Church on the prayers and exertions of his children, should be continued, the amazing dis-proportion between the church and the world will be annihilated. Our city will not ait solitary, but be full of people. Our conference system is admirably adapted to promote 'a consumma-tion so devoutly to be wished.' Let its spirit

never degenerate, or its object be perverted .-Let us promote it with continually growing zeal—Let us be provoked to enulation by our brethren in sister States, who, though later than us in adopting the Conference System, have equal cause to thank God for its success, and are laborating, perhaps more abundantly in this profitable. ing, perhaps more abundantly, in this profitable & delightful way of doing good. Let us strengthen ourselves in the Lord, and work, and thus escape the application, in reference to the Conference system, of the words, There are last which shall be first; & there are first which shall be last.

BIBLE CLASSES.

Extracts from the First Report of the American Bibli Class Society. May 22, 1828.

Probably from 500 to 600 Bible Classes exist Probably from 500 to 600 Bible Classes exist in the United States, embracing from sixty thousand to eighty thousand members, many of whom are among the most intelligent and influential in our land. In the refreshings from the presence of the Lord, with which Zion has been signally visited within fire years past, a large proportion of these revivals have been enjoyed where prosperous Bible classes existed, and more than half perous Bible classes existed, and more than half the accessions to churches, in such places, have been from these associations. There is reason, therefore, to decide, that from 6000 to 10,000 the year, for several years past, have professed their faith in Christ while associated to study his word. We do not mean that Bible class exercises alone have accomplished all this for building up Zion, but we do believe them very efficient auxiliaries

to gospel ordinances.

There is much diversity in the methods of conducting those exercises. In some cases the scriptures are studied with some such classification of their truths, as the catechisms of the different denominations suggest, or such as is given in Weeks' Doctrinal Catechism, Wilbur's Bibleclass Text Book, Judson's Questions, and Townsend's Harmonies. Other Bible classes study 4ke Scriptures in course. Many of these classes use M'Dowell's Questions, Bush's Questions, or the onestions of the reference Testament and re studied with some such classification of the questions of the reference Testament and Reference Bible. In many other cases the Pastors make their own questions entirely, sometimes giving them out before hand, at other times not ding them until they are to be answered. Extracts from correspondence exhibiting different methods of conducting Bible classes will be found in the Appendix.

The numbers in particular Bible classes, reported to your committee, vary from 20 to hun-dreds. The largest number dreds. The largest number associated in one congregation is between 7 and 800. More than 500 of these are adults, the others are children over 10 years of age. This is the Rutgers' street congregation in New York. And from the adult classes, the accessions to that church, for five years past, have averaged about 50 a year. In several other congregations from which reports have been received, the proportions in attendance have been even greater, and the success Portland, out of 160 received to their communion the last year, 106 were from Bible classes. Cumberland County, in Maine, has witnessed more than 1,000 communicants added to their churches the last two years from this Institution

Here your Committee beg leave to add, that to them it appears immensely desirable, that more attention should be given to Bible class instruc-tion. Not one third of the Presbyterian and evangelical Congregational churches in our land, having Pastors, have Bible classes. Other denominations have fewer still, from one in five to nominations have lewer still, from one in the to not even one in twenty. Many of the classes now existing are in a languishing state. The exercises in some are little adapted to impress the conscience or sanctify the heart. And may we not add, that some Pastors are too indolent, or too timid in this work. It is confidently be lieved, that, if three or four judicious indefatiga his acceptance decliculable good result

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Observer LETTER FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. Extracts of a letter from an American Naval Chap

lain on the Mediterranean station, dated, Port Mahon, (Isl. of Minorca,) April 23, 1828.

The Chaplaincy in our Navy has been deeply degraded, and will never rise to its proper re pectability, unless some daring men enter it with piety and talents, and go to their work with a high ed course of independence. The difficulties even then will not be small.

We have been in this port five months. have probably preached more than any Chaplain did, in the same length of time, in our Na-We have failed of Divine service but a few Sabbaths. Fear has not hampered me. I see but little good, however, from all that I have done. Sailors are very susceptible of impressions; but like agitated water, they soon return to the state in which they were.

I have been in the habit of distributing a small

nen might be induced to talk together about them, I have given out only one or two kinds a These are messengers of mercy that find a kind reception. The men always gather around when they see the Tracts presented, and I believe they do more good than any other mean of grace, not excepting any thing at all.

In this city I have seen the Roman Catholic religion in all its shocking deformities. The people here do not profess to address their prayers to God, but to the saints. I will give you the system taught here, in the language of one of the most intelligent females in this place, whom l asked to state to me the grounds on which she was resting for salvation after death. She very frankly said, "I must live a good life; or if I do wrong, must go to confession; and as we all do some things wrong, I must go to confession once or twice a year, if I do as well as I can. I must go to mass every morning, dressed in black; fast Fridays, & pray to the saints, especially to St. Anthony." I have had the same from others: have asked, ny." I have had the same from others: have asked, Why not pray to God? and they uniformly say they are not worthy to pray to God: that saints and priests may pray to God. This is the doctrine taught by the priests.

I have made extensive inquiry for the Bible, but have not been able to find a single copy in any language. Imprisonment and a heavy penalty would be the consequence of having a Bible discovered in the possession of a man here, as I have repeatedly been told when I made inquiry. The people do not know what is meant by a Bible. The name is familiar; but the thing was never seen, I presume, by one in a hundred.

A few Tracts were scattered in the streets here last summer, and made a great stir. The priests went about in search of them with more apparent alarm than they would have done if so many serpents had been let loose, whose bite was death.— It is of little service to distribute Tracts or books because not one-thirtieth part of the females can read any language, and a large portion of the men are in the same state of total ignorance of even the first elements of learning. The policy of the priests is to keep things in this state. There out thirty priests in the first church here, to the whole number of discourses in a year. All the preaching is confined to Lent, un-less they are specially hired to preach. If I had time and room, and confidence in your patience, I would describe Carnival and Lent. The one is

a scene of riotous confusion; the other, of proces sions, exhibitions of the crucifixion, burial, resprrection, &c.

I have often seen the host carried, usually the night. It is taken from the church with great ceremony: a procession is formed, attended by a military guard. A bell-ringer goes forward, to give notice of its approach. Every house has a light set out at the door, and the families kneel about their doors as it passes. a dark night, this producess quite an illumination. A rabble follows, with uncovered heads. When A rabble follows, with uncovered heads, it is about to be administered, the bell gives the signal, and all the people in the streets fall upon their knees. I have been into see the ceremony. The priest reads a Latin prayer, of which the es not understand a word, -sprinkles a little consecrated water on the bed, gives the wafer, and this is all the comfort that he attempts. It is shocking to see these impositions practised upon the dying.

> From the Columbian Star. BURMAN MISSION.

Extract of a letter to the Rev. S. H. Cone, of

New-York, dated Maulaming, Nov. 1827. We have just removed from Amherst to Mau laming, which is situated directly opposite the old town of Martaban, where we have an immense population around us:—a most promising spot for a missionary station. All that we seem to need now is the outpouring of the Divine Spir-it on ourselves and on the people. The little church has lately suffered a great loss in the death of one of its most valuable members, Mah-Menla. Death and war have deprived us of all except four of the native Christians, and one of these has been baptized since we came from Amherst, so that there are only three of the church formed at Rangoon, now with us; one is at Ava, with Dr. Price, three or four others are at Rangoon. We have two or three very hopeful inquirers, and others who are very serious and anxiously concerned for their souls at intervals. We have a promising school of girls. Dr. Price at Ava is quite ill ing school of girls. Dr. Fried which we fear he of a pulmonary complaint, from which we fear he will never recover. We are extremely happy to will never recover. We are extremely hap hear that there have been extensive reviv religion of late in our dear native land. Oh that religion of late in our dear native land. On that we could witness the same powerful outpourings of the Divine Spirit upon the heathen among whom we dwell. We long for it; we wait for it; Oh when will it come. One such season of the powerful operations of divine grace here would surely be a season of refreshing to our souls; and why may we not pray for it and ex-pect it? There are probably about thirty thousand souls in this place, who have the opportuni-ty of hearing the Gospel, who are nevertheless contented to live in their heathen state. Is not this a melancholy sight? Pray for us then and for all these heathen, that the word of the Lord may have free course, run and be glorified here even as it is among you. With Christian love I J. WADE.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1828.

INQUIRIES OF "LUTHER AND OTHERS," A writer in the Watchman who adopts the signature of Melanethon," has offered his remarks for three weeks past on the communication of " Luther and Others" in the Recorder of May 16. We do not undertake to reply to him in behalf of the writers, or to judge for them whe er a reply is necessary. So far as his remarks implicate urselves, we shall now say a few words.

Melancthon assumes that the information which ma be received in answer to the inquiries, is intended for the Recorder. There is nothing in the article which asserts or implies such an intention. We have assumed no obligation to that effect and have recerted to "can abuse an ndividual privilege to such purposes with impunity;" that is, can he receive the letters containing this information free of postage? On that point we only say, that we presume that gentleman knows his duty and will do it cor rectly; and that there may be reasons for the notice given, ndent of the question of postage.

Melanethon considers the publication of this article a together inconsistent with our professions of a desire for mion; and a great part of his remarks assume or assert that the agitation of such subjects must alienate the Bap-tists from the Congregationalists. Now we wish to know if union, among members of the same church, or any where in the Christian world, is inconsistent with brotherly adonition and reproof. We thought it was a divine comnand in ancient times, " Thou shalt not hate thy brothe thine heart; thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him." We know that "charily shall cover the multitude of sins;"-but we also know hat it " rejoiceth not in iniquity." But if that text means that all the mistakes and offences of God's people shall be bushed up, or suffered to continue and increase withou being exposed in the sunshine of truth, then farewell to all amendment .- Every abuse, and every human tradition must be perpotual, and every evil sentiment and practice body the church to the end of time. No, error and sin are fair subjects of animadversion, even when found in our most intimate and endeared Christian brethren; and the are most worthy of that name, and most effectually labor to romote real and permanent union, who never forget tha the wisdom that cometh from above is first pure, there peaceable." Paul was not a schismatic when he " withstood" Peter " to the face, because he was to be blamed or when he afterwards told the Galatians of that reproof and the sin which occasioned it, in his letter to them. can never have union on a proper basis, till we are willing that every sentiment and every practice shall be examined. Let things of small importance receive only the attention they deserve. Let the occasional offences of individuals be exposed and corrected where they occur. But are not injudicious proceedings which frequently occur, and which are a serious impediment to the progress of religion, proper subjects for public discussion; and may they not be dis cassed without violating the rules or injuring the spirit of Christian fellowship? And if, while we discuss them calmly and meckly, we are compared to persecuting Saul and he fawning hypocrite, we must-forgive the accuser, and emember that " to his own master he standeth or falleth."

But it is said, If any Christians practise such indiscre ons, they are few, and their failings ought not to be published. We reply, if the instances are few, the disclosure will of course be few; and then a common mistake will be orrected, for there is an impression abroad extensively in the Congregational churches that such practices are by n neans infrequent. If they are rather prevalent, they may certainly he publiely discussed, without fault, and with he hope of extensive good.

But it is an attack exclusively upon the Baptists. Why so? If any Pedobaptists of any of the numerous sects nake sprinkling, or affusion, or immersion, or any other node essential to the ordinance; and if they intrude the subject where these of infinitely greater consequence are pressing on the minds of a people, and agitate modes and orms to the manifest damage of the cause, let their confuct be exposed to public view, not less than the conduct

The Baptists, it is said, do not contend for the mere form of a ceremony, but for the ceremony itself. Be it so To us, it is but the form of a ceremony, as we believe that sprinkling or immersion is baptusm; to them, as they believe there can be but one form of baptism, it may be the ceremony itself. Still, there is not a Baptist in the country who will say, that to ourselves our sprinkling is not "the answer of a good conscience towards God,"

and acceptable in his sight. And if the ceremony itself is at stake, what is a ceremony compared with penitence, and faith and new obedience? Shall we talk of a ceremony till we ruin souls?-We do not complain of Baptists for vindicating or urging their immersion; or for going into any place to do so, where they have an establish where the gospel is not proclaimed, or where there is room for a new preacher or sect, without weakening the cause of Christ himself and of his church. We do complain of any one, Baptist or Pedobaptist, who intentionally divides small and united people for a mere ceremouy, where the gospel was faithfully and successfully preached before; or who wantonly excites the attention of a community to debate about a ceremony, when the spirit of God is among them, and their minds had been fixed on the inquiry What shall we do to be saved? No matter if that pre er is a Pedobaptist; no matter if he pleads for sprinkling and infant baptism. And to bring this matter to a point: Suppose a small country town, where there is no establishod preacher but a Baptist, yet two thirds of the people are Congregationalists sitting under his ministry. He faithful preacher, and there is a revival in the place. A Congregationalist, in the height of the attention, goes in and preaches that men must be sprinkled and offer all their children in haptism. He dwells much on the matter, in preaching and conversation, and turns off the attention of the people from the one thing needful. The Baptists are stirred to defend their principles and practice, and thus disputes and contentions arise, till the Spirit of God is withdrawn. We should decidedly object to the conduct of that Pedobaptist preacher; and if such instances were not uncommon for successive years, we would publish them to the world. At any rate, therefore, we would not screen offenders of our own order, and confine our aniadversions to our Baptist brethren.

DUTIES OF THE BROTHERHOOD. The Obligations which lie upon private Christians,

old frequent Religious Conversation with each other remain to be considered .- We have said, that this duty is atremely neglected. The consequences are, that the hurch is harren and unfruitful; the graces of Christians wither, their general influence is impeded, and roots of bitterness are suffered to grow till many become defiled.— And all this, while inconceivable obligations are pressing upon every member of the visible church.

For what purpose are private Christians blessed with alents, and acquirements, and powers to be useful ? They nave minds; many of them have knowledge; most of then are favored with the gift of utterance. Of what practical use is the " tongue, that glory of our frame?" It is given us that we may bless and praise God; but not that we ma curse men, or fill their ears with empty sounds of earthly vanity. No; on every Christian's " tongue should be the aw of kindness;" and his speech should ever be "to the edification and comfort" of the brethren. We are certainly accountable for the use or abuse of the tongue, for we nust give account in the day of judgment for every idle word that we shall speak. Like all other talents, it is given us not for destruction or injury, but for edification. And if an obligation lies upon us in regard to our speech a all times, and in all companies; surely our Christian breth-ren have claim to a share, a peculiar share, of the blessings which our conversation may convey. They have a pecu-liar claim to be freed from the pestiferous influence of an unbridled tongue, especially from brethren of the same ho ly family. We derive our first argument from the fact, that the natural or acquired ability to be useful to our brethren in this way, lays us under an obligation which cannot be cancelled. God would not have given us reason and the power of speech, and opportunity to obtain knowledge, that we should then go and bury our talent in the earth. We derive a second argument from the appalling fact,

hat every member of a church must do good or evil in the body, by means of his conversation. O how manifest it is rom daily observation, that " life and death are in the pow er of the tongue;" and that even in the church this organ ften becomes "an unruly evil, full of deadly poison;" "a fire, a world of imquity," which "setteth on fire the course threatens to " " bite and devour one another;" suppose they put away, "perverse disputings," "clamor," backbiting," "talebearing," and "all evil speakings," and "speak every man the truth with his neighbor;" still their influence may be evil. Suppose they do nothing worse than to occupy the hours of their social intercours with conversation about " the world, and the things that are in the world;" that they no farther profane the Sabbath when they meet on that holy day, than to make one o two common place remarks about the assembly and the sermon, and then full to talking of their farms, and their merchandize, and thier family concerns, and the great affairs of the commonwealth or the nation ;- is not their influence deadly upon all the Christian feelings of their breth ren? It ought not so to be. But thus it is, and thus it will ever be, where religious conversation and Christian intercourse are excluded from the brotherhood. No man can stand neutral, and muzzle his own mouth, in the church of God. There are some persons indeed who are naturally and habitually silent and reserved on all topics. Their words are few; but their" speech betrayeth them." A single sentence from a person of this sort, coming from the " abundance of the heart" that glows with a Saviour's love, will speak volumes in favor of his cause. And let reserved Christians remember, that an unadvised word from r lips may do an injury in the church, which m penitence and holy walking can scarcely retrieve. No, they who are associated as the professed followers of Christ cannot escape from the alternative we have placed before them. Their speech will minister grace to their brethren, or moral temptation and pollution. If they speak well, they may be highly useful to their fellows. If they speak evil, they seatter arrows and firebrands and death If they are silent, they bury their talent, their influence is jurious, and they hang as dead weights upon the church in its heavenly race.

We derive a third argument from the fact, that God has called Christians into moral liberty, and given them a spiritual understanding. Learning, eloquence, and the nost perfect assemblage of good natural qualifications, do not fit a man for the ministry without the renewing of the holy Ghost. It is this which prepares every talent for a holy service, and enables its possessor to consecrate all to God. So among private Christians, grace has prepared them to employ their tongues, and use their knowledge and their influence for the benefit of their brethren Christ, and they receive the grace of God in vain if they fail to accomplish that service. What is the effect of grace, but to give even the illiterate a knowledge of Chris rhich learning never imparted; and to fill the heart with that holy love, which shall be as an abundant fountain pour forth salutary streams in a conversation which be meth godliness? It is a standing, reproach to the Chris tian profession, that while worldly men are free to talk of the all-absorbing things of time, the " holy brethren"should be always mute concerning the things of the kingdom; and, for want of more interesting topics, should join with the other class and deny " that they are pilgrims and stran gers on the earth.'

Our fourth argument is drawn from the numerous m ages of scripture, where this duty is directly enjoined of evidently implied. But here we shall only refer our readers to their Bibles, and to that selection of passages which we have already presented to them.

Our fifth argument rests on the covenant vows, which all professors have assumed. Every one of them has given himself to the Lord, and to the brethren, as a living, active and useful sacrifice; as a fellow-member of the one for mutual edification. When he gave himself and his all away, he did not reserve his tongue, or his mental energies or his opportunities to speak for God and truth. promised to rejoice with the joyful, and weep with the

ourners; to bear the burdens of the weary and the in-

firmities of the weak; to succor the tempted and support

the feeble-minded; to look ever on the things of others,

ote their spiritual growth and fruitfuiness. Not one of all these obligatione and many more can be discharged, unless the brethren have a knowledge of each other's state; and that knowledge cannot be had without free and constant acquaintence and conversation. By this and every other argument, therefore, we arrive at the conclusion, that every professor of religion is under imperious obligations, to maintain personal and private Religious Conversation with the Members of the Church.

FUNDS IN BROOKLYN.

It appears, from a letter we have just received from Mr May, dated July 7th, the material parts of which we cheerfully publish, that the Unitarian clergy of Boston will probably prevail in preventing their friends here and Brooklyn from devoting funds to the support of Unitarian reaching forever.

May 16th, a meeting of the subscribers in Brooklyn was neld; when the letter of April 15th from the Boston Association was read, and their request taken into consideration. After discussion, the meeting was adjourned to June 14th; at which time it was " unanimously voted, that a Committee be chosen to wait on every subscriber to the fund in Brooklyn, and ask him if he will consent that all restrictions and limitations should be obliterated, except that which appropriates the interest to the support of the 1st Ecclesiastical Society in Brooklyn." This was done; and the Committee reported, June 21st, that they had obtained the consent of the subscribers, most or all of whom were then present. It was then unanimously "voted, that the interest arising from the fund shall be appropriated to the support of such a minister as the majority of the Society (i.e. the 1st Eccl. So. in Brooklyn) may approve for the time being, agreeably to the desire of the Boston As-

"Of course," (says Mr. May,) the alteration which is now made in the conditions of the fund, subjects us to the loss of any sums, which were subscribed by persons not in Brooklyn, with reference to the conditions as they were originally written. But we have not the slightest apprension, that there is one individual among our benefac tors in Boston or elsewhere, who will be displeased by our

" In my Address to the American Unitarian Association on which you remarked in yours of the 27th, I said not one word about Fusds and Trust Deeds.* But, Sirs, I am eady at any time, and hope I ever shall be, to raise my voice against them, whenever they are instituted by any sect in Christendom, for the purpose of fastening upon poserity their peculiar expositions of Christian Doctrine."

* But Mr. May echoed the sentiment of Judge Story n other words, or our own ears deceived us. Eds. Rec.

THE REVIVAL CONTROVERSY.

Our readers will recollect an article of agreenent which we copied in May last from the Philadelphias, by which the subscribers to it pledged themselves to avoid further controversy respecting the Western revivals. Of that publieation the Western Recorder says, " Most of the religious papers throughout the country have copied the article of agreement alluded to, in token of approbation. The New York Observer had closed its columns against the further discussion of a subject, which was become unprofitable, just before that article appeared; and the Western Recorder, it will be recollected, has pursued a similar course for these several months past."-To this statement we will only add, that the Boston Recorder never enlisted in the discussion, though it was strongly and repeatedly solicited from both sides.

AM. EDUCATION SOCIETY.

It appears, from a communication of the Secretary of this Society to the New-York Obsersubscriptions or pledges, 106 temporary scholar ships, some of which have been unnounced before. The form of subscription is that of annual sums of \$75, to be continued for 7 years. Brick St. Church and Congregation subscribe 80; Laight St., SO; Cedar St., (including donations of \$741,) 20; Broome St., 10; Rutgers' St., 9; Bleecker St., 5; Female Education Society in another church, 2. Total 30, or \$7,950; making in 7 years, \$55,650. The Secretary adds:

"In the two last mentioned churches, the subscriptions are not yet completed; and the hope is entertained that further aid will be received. The object has been presented to several other churches in New-York, and encouragement given that something will hereafter be done in aid of it. The three Presbyterian churches in Newark, it is hoped, will, by their joint efforts, pro-

vide for 20 young men more.
"The clerical members of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Branch of the American Seciety have consented to undertake agen-cies, for the purpose of presenting the object to other churches; and the Rev. William T. Hamilton, of Newark, has been appointed to an agenof three months for this pur e, and his ple have generously consented to relinquish his services for that period, that he may accept the appointment. In the mean time, applications for aid are increasing; and taking into view those which are made to the Parent Society and its various Branches, they are more numer-ous than can be met without a large increase of the funds. May every friend of Christ, and of the souls for whom he died, join continually in earnest prayer to the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth faithful laborers.

LIBERIA.

Despatches are received from Liberia, by Capt. Woodbury of Boston, down to the 7th of May. They are from the Rev. Lot Carey, who is Vice-Agent of the Colony in the absence of Mr. Ashmun. No very important changes have occurred since Mr. A. left. Mr. Carey says:

"I must just beg leave to mention to the Board that from information which has been received from Jacob Warner, who has very recently re-turned from the Sesters, a very important secturned from the Sesters, a very important sec-tion of the country is offered to the authorities of the colony, which from Mr. Warner's account would connect our Sesters and Bassa Lands to gether, and in time give the whole command of that line of coast, which is at present one of the principal rendezvous of slave vessels, normously intercept and interrupt the progress of our factories, that the establishment of the Sesters is obliged to be given over at present. From the many deserters which have attended that enterprise, Mr. Warner has relinquished

the idea of prosecuting it farther at present.

"The slave trade in that neighborhood prevails to an alarming extent, and I think from frequent information, that it is increasing very con derably in our neighboring ports.
"I am happy to inform the Board, that the

whole settlement of Monrovia is resolved into a Sunday School Society, therefore our Sabbaths are strictly observed; also at Caldwell, they have nade a beginning to the same amount.

The New Alliance. - The Register has given a very an gry article on this subject. We propose to show next week, 1. that E. Hicks is nearly an avowed Deist ;-2 that we had reason to say the Register had received him to its fellowship; and 3. that he is no honor to any sect, when considered simply as a champion of moral liberty.

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS.

In Rochester, N. Y. a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. James .- At Utica, N. Y. the Schools were collected in a church, where an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Aiken. About 800 children, with 200 teachers, also diaed together .- There were religious exercises in four places of public worship in Portsmouth, in two of which, viz. Rev. Mr Stow's meeting house and Rev. Mr. Putnam's vestry, collections were taken for the American Colonization Society .-At Pittsburgh, Pa. was a Sabbath school celebration, with addresses; and another religious ex. ercise, where Rev. Dr. Herron preached a ser-

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.

We learn from the Lancaster Gazette, that the Corner Stone of the Evangelical Congregational church in Bolton, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, July 9. The Rev. Mr. Vaill, of Brimfield, delivered the Address, and made the deposits. Rev. Messrs. Wilder, of Charlton, and Boardman, of Boylston, offered prayers. Other clergymen present were Rev. Drs. Kel. logg and Guffer, with Messrs. Fisher, Phillips and Putnam. "This," says the Gazette, " was a deeply interesting occasion. Here on a commanding eminence near the Mansion House of S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. on the great road leading from Albany to Boston, in a central situation between the towns of Bolton, Lancaster, Sterling and Stow, is about to be elected a commodict and beautiful edifice, to be dedicated to the On God-Father, Son and Holy Ghost. A few in dividuals, from each of the fore mentioned towns, deeply impressed with the importance of sustaining the interests of Evangelical Piety, have uni ed their efforts in this truly christian enterprize. Hitherto the smiles of Heaven seem to have at-The prospects of pure religion, in connection with this enterprize, are such as may well animate and rejoice those who love the cause of Zion."-The assembly was large, and the exercises solemn and appropriate. The plate deposited under the stone had this inscripion: " Erected for the worship of Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost.' A. D. 1828." There was also a list of the subscribers, with a declaration of their religious faith; a medal in bronze, representing the angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach &c.; with the principal religious periodicals.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated in New York, on Monday, June 30th. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the children of the several schools in that city and Brooklyn, num-bering 3,000, assembled in John-street church, together with their Superintendents and teachers. The whole house, with the galleries was filled to overflowing by the schools, no others be ing admitted, except the preachers of the confer Prayers were offered. ence, then in session. hymns were sung by the children, and S addresses were made by ministers.

In the evening, at half past 7 o'clock, the friends and patrons of the Union began to assemble in Allen-street church, and the house was soon thronged. It is supposed the church contained 2,000 persons, while the platform erected over by the preachers of the conference to the number of 150. Besides prayers, the Report and two addresses by ministers, there was a recitation of Refuge, an examination of a little boy of 'Scripture Questions," and an address by a colored boy from one of the African schools

ored boy from one of the African schools.

The Society unanimously adopted a resolution, affectionately requesting the ministers present to organize classes in their respective stations and eircuits for the instruction of Sunday school teachers in the Holy Scriptures, the better qual-ifying them for their arduous and responsible du-

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

One of the Sabbath School Missionaries has communicated to us the following fact, which occurred within the sphere of his labors.-A zealous friend of Sabbath Schools, in a visit to a common school, addressed the children; explained to them the plan and object of Sunday Schools; and advised them to endeavor to procure teachers, and have a school themselves The children were taken with the plan, and a few who had attended Sabbath Schools in another place, urged forward the project, and gave their companions a more perfect understanding of the subject. The children accordingly determined to have a school. But on inquiring for teachers, those who should have been forward many years ago, were indifferent, or doubtful, or opposed. The ardor of the children, howerer, was not to be damped. Though they with little or no encouragement, they were bent on going forward; they appointed an hour to meet; gave out a lesson; and invited their school madam to become their teacher. At the time appointed, they assembled. No teacher came. They proceeded to arrange themselves in clasd selected the oldest of their number fo teachers. When the teacher of their day-school arrived, they were all reciting in the most order-ly and interested manner. The attention of othrs was soon drawn towards the school; preju dice and indifference were overcome; and nov in little more than a year, they have a flourist ing school of sixty or seventy children, and a brary worth ten or tifteen dollars.

This fact confirms the statement which has been often made, that children are more ready to be taught, than Christians are to teach them.

"DO I BREAK THE SABBATH

Yes, reader, you violate the Sabbath if you travel by land or water on that day; or if you allow your servants or horses to do so; -or if you allow your children, or those whom you ought to control, to do so; -or if you are an agent of any Steam boats, passage and freight boats, or Stages that do so; —or if you are a director of any such Establishment that does so; —or if you are a Stock holder, great or small, even for a penny in any Sabbath breaking Establishment.

Look well to those things; for depend on the

that either Reformation or Judgment must begin at the House of God.-More questions bye and

IGNORANCE AND CRIME CONNECTED According to a table which has been drawn up, it appears, that crime has been alarmingly on the increase in the county of Bedford, (E.) sace the commencement of the present century, and from statements lately made in the Hause of Commons, it would appear that that county is not a singular case. It has been alleged that not a singular case. It has been alleged that the education of the lower orders is one cause this increase of crime; how falsely may be sen from the fact, that on an examination of ever prisoner under confinement in Bedford jal, made by Captain Bromely, the agent of the British and Foreign School Society, in company with the Bern Development and the Bern ish and Foreign School Society, in compass with the Rev. Dr. Hunt, one of the visiting magistrates, on the 13th February last, it was found. to une

MASS Extrac It is

by indiviations of
—and th
principle
and yet t
times ren
In this pe
shared—
their use
To pre
ulate the

encourage that the c ages sloth plications double the site to me raise up th that the tr minutely k your chari III. To the Sec cesses, his cesses, his are given fo your mis are given fo nual report your commonly important to cat that their k

> In New have appro commende

Pioneer ester, havi instances of their horses public noti when such prompt mea the Pioneer the principl

Caution. ver, that to ent places taken in by falsehood. people of N country. 'I interior of N every friend has the opporage to a line favor of the

In Pennsyle eral Union fo Christian Sa on the 14th is President; T Many address passed, & a co requested th tions in that ci discourses on Another app whether any regular lines

will desist run Public Con steam-boats & New-York an York every da It is called the

The Sabbat our land are m of the Sabbath munity in this ble that an unu dents have occurs opersons who on the holy Sa many warnings

Temptations. boats, apparent afford them p charge less fare and this has inc fourth comman

Correction .error which had was stated that W. was the only not run upon th forms the editor, which runs daily adelphia (Sunda to violate that ho

A Warning to 25th, printed at A week last, we we drowned in the Li below the mouth whom seven were canoe, for the pur who were making ELEBRATIONS.

discourse was delivered .- At Utica, N. Y. the ed in a church, where an the Rev. Mr. Aiken. th 200 teachers, also diaere religious exercises in orship in Portsmouth, in Mr Stow's meeting house 's vestry, collections were Colonization Society .a Sabbath school celebrand another religious ex-Herron preached a ser-

ORNER STONE. Lancaster Gazette, that Evangelical Congregawas laid with appropri-The Rev. Mr. Vaill, of Address, and made the Wilder, of Charlton, oviston, offered prayers.

were Rev. Drs. Kel-Messrs. Fisher, Phillips says the Gazette, " was asion. Here on a comin a central situation beon, Lancaster, Sterling, be dedicated to the One Holy Ghost. A few ine importance of sustain elical Piety, have unieaven seem to have aterprize, are such as may ce those who love the embly was large, and nd appropriate. The stone had this inscriprship of Jehovah. Fa . A. D. 1828." There cribers, with a declarah: a medat in bronze. flying in the midst of

> ANNIVERSARY. of the Sunday School Episcopal Church was on Monday, June Soth. ock, the children of the and Brooklyn, numin John-street church, ntendents and teach with the galleries was e schools, no others be-preachers of the confer-Prayers were offered hildren, and S addresse

lasting gospel to preach

ligious periodicals.

ast 7 o'clock, the friends began to assemble in house was soon d the church contained platform erected over ng seats were occupied erence to the nu the Report and two and an address by a col-African schools sly adopted a resolution.

respective stations and n of Sunday school ptures, the better qual and responsible du

ANECDOTE. hool Missionaries has following fact, which here of his labors.-A

th Schools, in a visit to a sed the children; explain-and object of Sunday nem to endeavor to pro-be a school themselves, en with the plan, and a Sabbath Schools in anoththe project, and gave e perfect understan ren accordingly deter

But on inquiring for ould have been forward r of the children, howev-ped. Though they met tagement, they were bent by appointed an hour to and invited their school eir teacher. At the time nge themselves in clas-lest of their number for eacher of their day-school reciting in the most orderards the school; prejuar, they have a flourish-venty children, and a li-

en dollars. statement which has been en are more ready to be are to teach them. W. S. S. Visitant.

THE SABBATHT ate the Sabbath if you alrses to do so;—or if you those whom you ought to you are an agent of any freight boats, or Sa e a director of any su -or if you are ven for a penny in any lishment.

ings; for depend on it or Judgment must begin lore questions bye a

RIME CONNECTED. which has been draws ty of Bedford, (E.) since he present century, and made in the House of ear that that county has been alleged the nas been alleged insi-er orders is one cause of how falsely may be seen examination of every nent in Bedford jail, the agent of the Brit-Society in company Society, in compassion, one of the visiting h February last, it was

found, that out of 113 prisoners, only 23 could read intelligibly—22 read so imperfectly as not to understand what they read—and 68 were to-Am. S. S. Mag. tally unable to read!

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Extracts from the 29th Annual Report. May 27, 1828.

It is proper to say, that the duties of your Committee, have been somewhat complicated and difficult. The union of two Societies, whose sphere of labor had been distinct—the united responsibilities of which were to be assumed, by individuals whose previous acquaintance with the operations of the one, or the other, had been necessarily partial—and the connexion of the united Societies with a third, on principles that limited in a measure the field of operation, and yet left those limits not precisely defined, have at some times rendered our path less plain than it will be hereafter. In this perplexity, your missionaries have in some instances shared—but it is believed, without any serious hindrance to their usefulness.

snared—nut it is believed, without any serious hindrance to their usefulness.

To preserve uniformity in their proceedings, and to regulate the conduct of those who may apply for assistance from your funds, the Committee have adopted three standing rules, which they deem it important to introduce into this report.

They have resolved that no sam of money shall be pledged hereafter to any church or society beyond the term of one year. This rule does not preclude them from giving operations, on condition of one year. This rule does not preclude them from giving encouragement of successive apprepriations, on condition that the church or society making application, can show sufficient reasons, every year, why appropriations should be renewed. But the Committee are deeply impressed with the conviction that a pledge for five or ten years, of a fixed amount of charitable aid, is liable to operate rather as a bounty upon indolence, than an incentive to exertion. And, while they would yield all possible encouragement to every feeble parish, they would have it settled in their own minds, and in the minds of all who ask for help, that charity forfeits its name, and abandons its object, whenever it encourages sloth or covetousness.

sloth or covetousness.

They have resolved, that any feeble church asking assistance hereafter, shall furnish a succised statement their circumstances, and a certificate signed by at lea their circumstances, and a certificate signed by at least three ministers in the vicinity giving the amount of their strength in numbers and in wealth. There are few parishes that would be unwilling to be relieved from a portion of their burdens. If that relief can be obtained from a missionary Society, by a general statement of their poverty, applications of this sort would at no time be wanting, and double the amount of your ordinary funds would be requisite to meet them. So long as it is your single object to raise up the fallen, and sustain the weak, it is necessary that the true state of every church and parish should be minutely known, to those entrusted with the disposal of your charity.

minutely known, to those entrusted what the unsposal or your charity.

III. They have resolved, that every missionary furnish to the Secretary, a quarterly report, of his labors, his successes, his trials, and the prospects of his people. To those of your missionaries who are stated Pastors, commissions are given for the year, and to your funds they are authorized to look for a stipulated proportion of aid. A brief annual report, such as has commonly been made, leaves your committee in ignorance of many facts, which are not only important to be known, as they may influence future appropriations, but which possess an intrinsic interest that ought to carry them before the public for their assurance that their beneficence is "not in vais." The additional labor thus devolved on your missionaries is small, when that their beneficence is "not in vain." The additional labor thus devolved on your missionaries is small, when compared with the results that may be safely anticipated, in the awakened zeal and increased liberalty of the churches. And the still greater increase of labor that is devolved on your Committee, is cheerfully borne, in the hope, that they will thus be enabled to distribute the funds committed to them in the most judicious manner; and in the confidence that with so regular and frequent a survey of the churches under your fostering care, they shall be able to act more efficiently on the public mind, whose favor under God, is, and must be the life blood of the Society.

[To be continued.] THE SABBATH CAUSE.

In New York .- The Presbytery of Niagara have approved the measures recently adopted for the sanctification of the Sabbath, and have recommended them to the members of their Church-

Pioneer Line .- The agent of this line at Rochester, having learned that there had been two instances of violation of the Sabbath in the use of their horses and a coach, has given the following public notice. "The agent will at all times, when such facts come to his knowledge, take prompt measures to disolve all connexion between the Pioneer line and such individuals as violate the principles and rules upon which it is estab-

Caution .- It is stated in the Rochester Observer, that two gentlemen who inquired in different places for the Pioneer line of stages were taken in by the agents of the old line by means of falsehood. This caution may be of use to the people of New England and other parts of the country. This is the season for travelling in the interior of New-York; and we cannot doubt that every friend of morality and of his country, if he has the opportunity, intends to give his patronage to a line which has taken a decided stand in favor of the Lord's day.

In Pennsylvania .- A State Branch of the General Union for promoting the observance of the Christian Sabbath, was formed in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. Robert Ralston was elected President; Thomas Bradford, Jr. Esq. Cor. Sec. Many addresses were made, several resolutions passed, & a constitution adopted. One resolution requested the clergy of the different denominations in that city & vicinity, to deliver appropriate discourses on the observance of the Sabbath .-Another appointed a committee, to ascertain whether any of the Steam boats running on the regular lines between New York and Baltimore, will desist running at all on the Sabbath.

Public Conveyances .- A third daily line of steam-boats & stages is established to run between New-York and Philadelphia. It leaves New-York every day, at 8 A. M., Sundays excepted. It is called the Union Despatch Line.

The Sabbath .- While the Christian people of land are making efforts to prevent the abuse of the Sabbath, and reform the habits of the com unity in this respect; it is not a little remarkable that an unusual number of distressing accidents have occurred during the present season, dents have occurred curing the present season, to persons who were engaged in sport or business on the holy Sabbath, particularly to parties of pleasure on the water. These instances are so many warnings to all who are in similar habits.

Templations.—The proprietors of the steam boats, apparently induced by the multitudes who afford them profit on "Sunday excursions," charge less fare on that day than on other days; and this has increased the open violation of the fourth commandment.—Philadelphian.

Correction .- The Philadelphian corrects an error which had crept into a former paper. It was stated that the Steam boat Baltimore, Capt. W. was the only boat from that city, which does not run upon the Sabbath. A correspondent informs the editor, that the steam boat Superior. which runs daily between Wilmington and Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) never is permitted to violate that holy day.

A Warning to the Wicked.—A paper of June 25th, printed at Athens, Tenn. says: On Sabbath week last, we were informed, five females were drowned in the Little Tennessee, about a mile drowned in the Little Tennessee, about a mile below the mouth of Tellico. Eight persons of whom seven were semales embarked in the same canoe, for the purpose of visiting some Indians, who were making baskets on an island. Over-

burthened, the canoe sunk, and the gentleman, with two of the ladies, alone made their escape Thus passed into eternity, without a moment's warning, two mothers and three daughters.

Greek Emigrants.—The Rev. Josiah Brewer, a mis-sionary, who passed the last season in Constantinople, and who has travelled generally in Greece, is accompanied on his return by three Greek youths—George Maniutes, a nephew of the wife of the celebrated Canaris, who has pasnephew of the wife of the celebrated Canaris, who has passed through many surprising scenes for a boy only seven or eight years old; he was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Jones, of the U.S. frigate Constitution, of a Turk, at the price of two thousand pisatres—Evangelenos Sophocles, a young man of twenty-one, who has spent considerable time in a monastery on Mount Sinai; his knowledge of the Greek classics is said to be very superior—also, Peter Mengous, whose knowledge of Arabic, Italian, French, modern Greek, &c. must create an additional interest for the young man, among scholars, wherever he may visit, in the U. States. It is the intention of the last mentioned gentlemen to acquire an accomplished education at some of our Colleges, and then to return to their own degraded and oppressed country, to dispense the benefit of knowledge to their suffering countrymen.—Eve. Bulletin.

Some other papers state, that Mr. Brewer capects to return and establish a literary institution at Athens. We shall not, however, be in possession of facts till the next Missionary Herald appears.

LITHOGRAPHY.

A beautiful specimen of the improvements which are rapidly making in the lithrographic art is before us. It is a likeness of the late President Kirkland, which appears to have been copied by the Messrs. Pendletons, from an engraving by R. Peale, and that from a painting by Gilbert Stuart. It appears to be a correct like ness, and the execution would hardly be distinguished from a copperplate engraving.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dwight's Edition of President Edwards' Works. To correct an erroneous impression, we are requested by the Publisher of the new edition of Edwards' Works, to state, that no alteration or correction of the Style of the author is proposed, or will be made. The English Editio of his works comprises more of his writings than the American can; for this reason, a copy of that edition will be republic as far as it goes verbatim; to which will be added such a the author's writings as have been published but never incorporated in any edition of his works, together with a select portion of his unpublished manuscripts, and a new Life by the Editor.

A Summary of Biblical Antiquilies, compiled for the use of Sunday School Teachers, and for the benefit of Families. By John W. Nevin, Assistant Teacher in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J. In 2 vols. Price to Sunday schools, 50 cts. a volume.

A Dictionary of the proper Names in the New Testament, with other helps for Teachers in Sabbath Schools.

Accompanied with maps. By H. G. O. Dwight. Stereotype. Price, to Sunday schools, 2s. 6d.

type. Price, to Sunday schools, 2s. 6d.

The object of these two small books is, to make Teachers in Sabbath schools acquainted with the word of God. They have been prepared by gentlemen well acquainted with Sunday schools, as well as with sacred literature, and are adapted to the ordinary wants of teachers in acquiring a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Hitherto, while books for children have been multiplied to great extent, Teachers have been almost totally neglected. They have been compelled to acquire a knowledge of the Scriptures without assistance, or, which is too often the case, to rest contented with their present attainments. Here we have erred.—Let us now correct the error, and bestow our first efforts ed with their present attainments. Here we have erred.—
Let us now correct the error, and bestow our first efforts
upon the culture of Teachers. Let us put into their hands
materials for cultivating a thorough knowledge of that
book, which it is their great object to unfold to the young.
Great pains and labor have been bestowed to bring the
works to perfection, and it is our earnest wish and prayer
that they may be instrumental of doing good.

Wen Publications—The Board of Missions of

New Publications .- The Board of Missions of the General Assembly propose to publish a month-ly periodical at Philadelphia, to be called the "Missionary Reporter."—The American Sea-men's Friend Society announce another at New York, to be entitled "The Sailors' Magazine and Naval Journal?

Memoirs of Eliza J. Drysdale, by the author of "Triumphs of Religion.—Boston, J. Loring, 1828.—This little work richly deserves a place in every Sabbath School library. The following passage is extracted from this fine piece of biography: "Even now may be seen in her Bible the half effaced traces of her pencil, marking those passages of noly writ, with which she desired most deeply to impress her memory; and many a faded transcript from religious writers testifies how highly they were valued by one whose youth, and constitutional vivacity of temper, would naturally have led her to very different pursuits."

Zion's Herald.

The Christian Traveller.—This is the title of a little work, by Rev. Isaac Reed, late a missionary in the Wes-

The Christian Traveller.—This is the title of a little work, by Rev. Issae Reed, late a missionary in the Western States.—It chiefly consists of Journals of Travels during nine years, and a distance of 18000 miles.—It contains sketches of the civil, moral, and religious condition of many parts of that region, at the period when the Journals were written. The destitute condition of the new settlements, the difficulties to be encountered, and the kind of labor necessary in gathering new churches in the wilderness, are exemplified in the Traveller.—Conn. Obs.

Ladies' Magazine.—The 7th number contains Original Miscellany—Female Influence; Sketches of American Character, No. 7, the Belle and the Bleu; Mrs. Hannah Adams; Reminiscence; Letters from a Mother; Journal of a Day; Letter from a Brother. Original Poetry—The Well"; Song; Zama; Dirge; Memory and Faney .-

REVIVALS.

In Kentucky .- The Hon, Richard M. John on, of Kentucky, writes to the Editor of the Columbian Star, that a great revival of religion exists at Great Crossings, Georgetown and Blue Springs, and in the neighboring region. At Blue Spring, is a Choctaw Academy, established Blue Spring, is a Choctaw Academy, chanismed and supported by the Indians, under the super-intendence of the United States and the Baptist Missionary Society. The school consists of 100 students, from the following tribes, the Choctaws. Creeks and Pottawattamics.

Geantsville, Greene, Ga .- An extract of a let when the Charleston Observer says, "We have had a great religious excitement in this neighbourhood, particularly among the Baptists. In four months, I think there have been added to the Bethesda Church, two hundred persons or upwards,'

In Virginia.—A letter from Prince Edward County Va. published in the Washington Register, mentions a revival as in progress there, under the preaching of Mr. Nettleton. In an adacent county also, about 60 have been added to he church since spring.

In Shelbyville, Ky.—About 150 persons have been added to the two churches under Mr. Cameron's charge, since the latter part of May. About 40 have been added to the Methodist

In Cincinnati, Ohio, as appears by the Western Luminary, is a considerable excitement con-cerning the salvation of the soul. Upwards of 70 have joined the church.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Bishop of Calcutta.—By a gentleman just from India, we learn that Bishop James had arrived in Calcutta, and that his arrival had given great satisfaction.—Though less talented than Bishop Heber, his devotion, and amiable character, points in which he is thought to resemble his ground for believing, that if he should be spared by Providence, he may be extensively useful to the cause of the Gospel in India.—Church Reg. THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Oneida Co. N. Y .- This county is to be immediately supplied with Testaments for all the Sabbath Scholars; 3000 copies have been ordered from the Depository of the National Bible Society. Our readers may not all be aware, that the Bible Society of the National Bible Society. Society now furnishes a very good New-Testament for 12 1-2 cents.

The Rev. S. V. Marshall, who was formerly a Missionary in this State, is now employed on an agency to collect \$20,000, to supply every destitute family in Kentucky, with a copy of the Ho ly Scriptures. Charleston Obs. y Scriptures.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Number of Scholars.—We disagree with the "Visilant" in supposing "there are one million two hundred thousand children enjoying the benefit of Sunday-school instruction in the United States." The number probably falls short of three hundred and fifty thousand.—S. S. Mag.

Conversions .- In Tompkins Co. N. Y., since the last autumn, 13 children and 18 teachers connected with Sabbath schools have hoped in pardoning mercy.

Briceland's Cross Roads, Pa .- A letter says. "Sixty-one individuals who either have been, or are now connected with our Sabbath-school, have made a public profession of religion in this congregation, during the last year. To our Sabcongregation, during the last year. To our Sab-bat school and Tract Society, with the faithful preaching of the gospel, (in my opinion,) may be attributed the great excitement in our con-gregation, in which 77 persons have joined this

Libraries .- A S. School missionary, who had been employed in Tioga county N. Y. says in his report: "Could I again address your auxilhis report: "Could I again address your auxiliaries, there is no point I would urge more strenuously than the importance of increasing their libraries. There can be no doubt as to the truth of the remark, that Sunday Schools, other things being equal, will flourish in the same proportion as they have an interesting and valuable library. A library, adapted to the capacity of the youth, excites a common interest in the schools, teach-ers and parents, and brings under the influence ool, many whose attendance could not otherwise have been secured." W. S. S. Vir.

Spencer, Tioga County, N. Y.—Previous to the present season, no Sabbath School has ever existed in this town. Now there are seven—one in each district. Each school has raised more or less for a library, amounting in all to between fifty and sixty dollars. They have also contributed liberally to defray the expenses of the County Society, and subscribed for eight or ten copies of the Sabbath School Visitant. The number that will be gathered into these schools this season, in connection with those that schools this season, in connection with those tha attend the Bible Class, will amount to two hun dred and fifty or three hundred youth. within a few weeks, more than two thirds of the youth of that town have been placed under regu lar religious instruction.

A deep Interest .- A lady in Seneca told a mis sionary, that she was obliged to watch her children, when she sent them to bed, or she believ ed they would sit up all night to read their Sun day School books. [1b.

Infants' Schools .- A series of Lessons for Infants' Schools, on large type, has been published by the American Sunday School Union. They are suited to Sunday or week-day Infant schools, and will be found useful in all schools to hang up against the walls of the rooms. A manual of the Inlant School System is also for sale at the Bookstore of the American Sunday School Unerican Sanday School Unon.-[Am. S. S. Mag.

Presbyterion Church.—It appears by the Min-utes of the General Assembly of the Presbyteri-an Church in the United States for May, 1828, that this body consists, at present, of 16 Synods, 90 Presbyteries, 1255 ministers, 194 licentiates, 242 candidates, 1,968 churches, and 146,308 con nunicants. The whole number of new communicants the past year, was 15,095. Whole number of adults baptized 3,389; infants baptized 10,790. Missionary funds raised, \$23,993 59 Commissioners' funds, \$2,851 36; Presbyterial funds, \$516 13; Theological Seminary funds, \$3,353 69; Education funds, \$8,023 29.

The Assembly's Board of Missions has received the pledge of two individuals, that they will sup-port one missionary to South America, on the alowance of \$500 per annum.

Churches in Philadelphia .- The Philadelphian says, "The corner stone of a new church, to be called the Tenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, was laid on Monday last, at the corner of Walaut and Twelfth streets. An address on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Green. The site for this temple is well chosen, and, we are happy to add, that such arrange-ments have been made by the enterprising gentlemen concerned in the work, as to secure its Another Philadelphia paper states, that this is the foundation of the 4th Presbyterian church that has been laid this year; and that it is expected another will be commenc ed in a few weeks.

On the 7th inst. the 2d Presbyterian Church in Washington, (Rev. Mr. Baker's,) unanimously elected the Rev. Luther Halsey, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Princeton College, to settle with them in the Gospel Ministry.

At Mount Vernon, Ky., a Presbyterian church was constituted June 30th, consisting of 39 members. There is a revival in the place.

Religion in South Carolina. - Baptist Church es have lately been constituted at Bethel, and at Hopewell, S.C. The former consists of 16 mem the latter of 50. A revival is in progres

Amongst a list of donations in the appendix o the Report of the African Institution, just pub lished, we observe the following:-" Quakers, a number of the Society of Friends so called, five hundred guineas."

The success of a scheme lately adopted by the Ladies of this city, for the good of the Greeks, we have much reason to hope for—that is the sending out of Mr. King to the Archipelago for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the best modes of doing good there, and particularly to ascertain the practicability of establishing schools in the Morea. We were much gratified the other day by learning, through the Missionary Magazine, that a society of Ladies in England have already sent out an agent for the same object.

N. Y. Adv. same object. ORDINATIONS, &c.

June 29th Rev. FRANCIS A. B. NEXSER was ordaine as a minister in the Baptist Connection, at Hopewell Mee-ing House, S. C.

ing House, S. C.
Ordained in Camden, Me. July 16th, the Rev. DARwiss Abaiss, as Pastor of the Congregational Church and
Society. Introductory prayer by Rev. Nathaniel Chapman, of Bristol; Sormen by Rev. David M. Mitchell, of
Waldoborough; Consecrating prayer by Rev. Mughill
Blood, of Bucksport; Charge by Rev. Isaac Weston, of
Boothbay; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Joham Sewall, Jr. of New Castle; Address to the Church and People, by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Prospect, and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. John H. Ingraham, of Thomaston.

Received for the American Colonization Society.

Collected in Park Street Church, Boston, 4th July. (besides expenses)

A Donation from Azael Ames, of Marshfield, Collected in the South Parish inReading and Stone 17 00

ham, 4th July,
Collected in the first Con. Society in Hallowell,
Me. 4th July,
Collected in the Calvinistic Society in Ashby, 4th 13 00

7 85
July,
Collected in the South Parish in Weymouth, 4th July, 54 00
Collected in the South Parish in Weymouth, 4th July, 28 37
CHARLES TAFFAS, Agent,
76, State Street, Boston.
\$211 72

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Journeyman Printer" has sent us a ec on, approving our strictures upon those practices which endanger the morals of young printers. Perhaps, however, it would not be useful to urge the subject any farther a the present time.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Greece.—We learn by a passenger in the Camilla, from Smyrna, that preparations were said to be making for the siege of Athens; the Greeks had advanced as far as Megara and Eleusis, the former about 20, the latter about 12 miles from Athens. There were said to be about 400 troops in the Acropolis, which was the only Turkish force in Attica. The Acropolis was ill furnished with provisions. Desertions were daily taking place in considerable numbers.—The coast of Attica was blockaded, both on the side of Athens, and in the small gulf between that and Negropont.

War with Russia.—Letters received at Snayma from Constantinople, just before the Camilla sailed, stated that 70,000 Assiatic troops had passed quietly through that capital, on their way to the seat of war at the north. They were commanded by the Aga Pasha, the former Seraskier, who was instrumental in the overthrow of the Janssacies. It

who was instrumental in the overthrow of the Janussacies. It had been said he at first declined accepting this command thro' fear of a remaining Janussary influence, unless sup-ported by a portion of the regular troops.

ported by a portion of the regular troops.

The persecution of the Armenian Catholics at Constantinople had nearly ceased through want of subjects. At Smyrna, however, this class of persons had just been summoned before the Armenian bishop, and required either to return to their ancient church, the Armenian, or suffer banishment. They had all declined returning, & it was expected the next courier from Constantinople would bring the final order of banishment.

Constantinople, May 19.—The Porte received the Russian declaration of war on the 14th, and on the 15th the news of the passage of the Pruh. The Declaration was publicly proclaimed in the mosques, &c. The Turks received it with great indifference.

War.—There was a report last week by way of Eng.

War.—There was a report last week by way of England, that the Russianshad gained a great victory over the Turks, after a bloody battle. It proves to have been a fabrication. More recent accounts represent, that there is talk of negociation and of peace. General Church has been attacked in the environs of

Missolonghi and Anatolico, by a body of Turks, and whether from the disparity of force, or from the surprise, the Greeks were defeated, with the loss of 1200 men, and abandoned their camp, their positions, and provisions, retreating to Dragomestre. The Turks had also many killed and wounded.

The ports of Modon and Navarin continued to be mo The ports of Modon and Navarin continued to be most vigorously blockaded by the allied squadrons. An Egyptian ship, which besides flour and biscuit, had a considerable sum of money on board from Ibrahim Pacha, was captured by the Greeks and carried into Egina. The want of provisions was sensibly felt in the Arab camp, and had caused a malignant fever, which, from the number of deaths, almost resembles the plague.

Change of Ministry, England.—The Duke of Wellington had succeeded in supplying the principal vacancies in his Ministry. The Earl of Aberdeen had succeeded Earl Dudley, as Foreign Secretary; General Murray had succeeded Mr. Huskisson as Colonial Secretary; and Sir Henry Hardings had succeeded Lord Palmeston, as Secretary of War. The other resignations and appointments are of minor importance.

as Secretary of War. The other resignations and ap-pointments are of minor importance. Lord Lowther, Gen. Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Courtney, had been sworn in Privy Counsellors. The latter is appointed President of the Board of Trade, &c. pro tem. Freedom.—We are sorry to perceive, that the House of Lords has thrown out the Catholic question by a majority

f 45.

Bir Pultaey Malcolm was to succeed Admirat Codringon in the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

Letters have been received from the Blossom frigate Capt. Beechy, stating the arrival, in March, of that ship at Acapulco, for the purpose of refitting and proceeding home Capt. Beechy, his officers, and crew were in health, not withstanding the privations and fatigue they had under-gone, in their long and perilous attempts to meet Capt. Franklin and his adventurous party in Behring Straits. Of Portugal.—At the last date, the speedy downfall of Don Miguel and his party was anticipated. A Regency

Brazils and Colombia.—Three Petitions have been presented to the House of Commons by the British Merchants on account of piracies committed by vessels belonging to these governments.

Ing to these governments.

The Emperor of Brazil has conferred the honor of knighthood, together with an income and a grant of land, on N. M. Rothschild, Esq. a rich Jew, accompanied with a present of a superb diamond cross, as a proof of the high exteem he entertains of that gentleman, who is agent for the Brazilian Government. the Brazilian Government.

the Brazilian Government.

Piracy has been revived in the W. India seas. The French Packet, trading from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was attacked by pirates, off the Colorado, about the beginning of May, and every soul on board, amounting to S3 in all, put to death. They consisted entirely of old Spaniards, who had with them their whole wealth, which is estimated in special water quelters and the second of the in specie, plate, cochineal, indigo, &c. at a million of dol-lars. After completing the robbery, they scuttled and sunk

the packet.

Piracy again.—The schooner Harriet, of Providence,
Capt. Howland, was robbed on her voyage from Truxillo
to the Havana, April 20th. The captain and crew escaped in the boat. The former arrived at Pensacola, June
14th.

There has been a destructive torando at Perth and the
vicinity, H. C.; and another at Montreal, L. C. when two

vicinity, U. C.; and another at Montreal, L. C., when two persons were killed by lightning, and much damage done DOMESTIC.

The Tariff,-Meetings have been held in various places in South Carolina, which have denounced the Tariff as

destructive.

Indian Hostilities.—Governor Edwards, of Illinois, has addressed a letter to the Indian Agent for that district, enclosing proofs, or what he considers such, of a hostile disposition on the part of the Indians of that state. He complains that neither the Agent nor the Secretary of War have paid sufficient attention to his former representations, and concludes with the declaration that he has no alternative but to regard the Indians as enemies.

The Greeks.—A meeting of Ladies in Charleston, S. C. was notified, to be held on the 18th inst., to make collections for the suffering Greeks.

Slave Mongers.—E. Malibran, of New-York has lately been fined \$2,000 for having fitted out a vessel called the Science, for the African slave trade, which vessel was some time since sent into New York and condemned.

Gloucester, Ms .- In 1810, this town contained 5,942 in habitants. It is now supposed to contain more than 8000.

Tracel.—At a stage office in Canandaigus, N. Y. 42
post coaches, loaded with passengers, arrived and departed
in one day about two weeks ago.

Rail Road—Messrs. Makepeace and Baldwin have completed their examination and survey for the rail road, to the borders of the State of New York, through part of Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Cheshire, Adams, Williamstown, and Pownal, Vt. The inclination of the land is found to be very gradual—penerally not more than from 10 feet to 25 feet in a mile.—Dai. Adv.

feet in a mite.—Dat. Adv.

Northampton Mansion House.—A company of gentlemen have erected and just opened a house of entertainment, on a more extensive and coatly plan it is said than any in the interior of New England. It is on an eminence a few rods from the Court House, and has a commanding prospect. It has about 60 spacious rooms. On the top is erected an Observatory, from which may be distinctly seen the villages of Northampton, Hatfield, Hadley and Amherst, and the whole valley of the Connecticut, for many miles in extent.

The landed estate of Mr. Jefferson, including Monticelo, is advertised for sale by his executor. It appears that is debts amount to \$107,000. The sum of \$72,000 re-

mains unpaid.

Safety of Steam Boats from Lightning.—The New-York Statesman mentions as a remarkable fact, that a Steam Boat, while in motion, has never been known to be struck with lightning, notwithstanding the quantity of ron about its machinery. This is owing, it is said, to the hot vapor, ascending to the higher regions of the atmost phere, and forming a conductor at a considerable distance behind the boat.

The anniversary examination of the Students of the Uni versity of N. Carolina, communed on the 16th and con-tinued until the 26th wit.; on which day the annual comme neement took place.

We regret to learn that ill health has compelled the Rev. John Dickson to resign his Professorably in the Charleston College. He has gone to the North, to try the effect of a change of climate.—Charleston Obs.

In Danville, Vt. there are 4 stores where ardent spir-its are not retailed in any quantity; and the other two sell less than formerly. The two taverus sell to the people of that town less than 3 pints a month.

Independence declared.—"A correspondent in Manchester informs us that a young militia officer in that town, having long been displeased with the iniquitous rule of the custom of treating on training days and other public occasions, has declared his independence of it. We wish all who dislike the government aforesaid, had as much of the spirit of '76 as he. As it is, the tories and the faint hearted together make up a majority."—I's. Chron.

Slavery and Death.—Ezekiel Odell, being in a state of partial intoxication at a raising in Manchester Vt. had some altercation with Mr. David Glezen. In the evening, he waylaid Mr. G. on his way home, and struck him a blow with a stone which proved mortal. Odell was put in prison, where he cut his own throat, but is expected

to survive.

A Destructive Hail Storm, on the 11th inst. swept over the towns of Brookfield, the north parts of Spencer and Leicester, over Worcester, Shrewsbury, Northboro', Westboro', Southboro' and Framingham, a distance of near 40 miles, spreading desolation in its course, and blasting, for the present, the hopes of the husbandman. It was from one to two miles wide, but the destruction was chiefly confined to a width of about half a mile in the centre. The size of the bail stones was large. Great days and the statement of the size of th the bail stones was large. Great damage was done to glass, and also to all the productions of the earth. Many birds and domestic fowls were killed.

and domestic fowls were killed.

The Arkanzas Gazette of June 11th, states that Red River had recently been 6 or 7 feet higher than it has before been within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of that part of the country. A great quantity of stock has been drowned, and large portion of the plantations in its neighbourhood have been inundated; some of them to such an extent as to destroy all prospect in making a crop this season, and the principal part of them are so injured that searcely half a crop will be made. The large and flourishing settlements in Long Prairie have been seriously affected, and several families have been compelled to remove out to the Pine Hills.—The planters living in Louisiana, on Red River, have also sustained much damage.

Lightning.—During a shower on the 11th inst. a barn

Airer, have also sustained much damage.

Lightning.—During a shower on the 11th inst. a barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Dyer, of Abington, was set on fire by lightning and consumed; also one in Stoughton nearly filled with hay. The barn of Mr. Reed, of E. Bridgewater, was struck and considerably injured.

Freshet.—A branch of the Hoosac river, at Bennington, Vt. was a few weeks ago suddenly raised by a shower, so as to carry away several bridges and mills, and do much damage to the roads. A black smith's shop, in which a man was at work, was carried off so suddenly that the man was drowned.

Hail Storm.—The week before last, a hail storm passed over a small part of the towns of Ware and Palmer in this state, and did much damage to the crops and the windows

within its range.

A terrible hurricane was experienced at Falmouth, Pendieton co. Ky. on the 26th uit. It came on with thunder and lightning, and hail, late in the afternoon, increasing in violence until nothing was found able to resist its force.—
On six farms, not a building of stone or wood was left standing entire. The roads were blocked up, and timber and live stock to a great amount destroyed, but only two human lives lost, as then ascertained. The width of its course was about two miles.—Raleigh Reg.

Fire.—Six dwellings and stores. (including the United

Fires.—Six dwellings and stores, (including the United Hotel, insured for \$4500,) with out-houses, &c. were destroyed at Hudson, on the night of the 14th inst. The Bank of Columbia norrowly escaped.—A large Flax deposit, 123 feet long, containing a large quantity of materials, was destroyed at Elizabethtown, N. J. on the evening of 10th inst.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John F. Trull, to Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter of Simon W. Esq.; Mr. William Goodman, to Miss Margaret Rand Adams; Mr. Adolphus M. Cheney, to Miss Laurinda Allen; Mr. John G. Scobie, to Miss Jane Robinson; Wm. Bliss, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth A. Benjamin, daughter of Ashur B. Esq.; Mr. Henry Munrot, to Miss Eliza R. P. Newmarsh.

In Salem, Mr. Benj. Millet, to Miss Sarah Clark of Danvers; Mr. William Russell, formerly of Alfred, Me. to Miss Emily Glover; Mr. Eleaser Ingalls, to Miss Lisabeth N. Snelling; Mr. Thomas P. Pingree, to Miss Abigail Garland.—In Gloucester, Mr. Edward Somes, to Mrs. Abigail Noble; Mr. Philip Priestly, jr. to Miss Naomi Clark; Mr. Elias W. Day, to Miss Judith L. Curtis.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Nancy Ganzlar, 33; Mrs. Catharine Sophia Floyd, 23, wife of Mr. Charles Rinaldo F. of Georgia; Mrs. Sarah Kemp, 36; Mr. Jeremiah S. Cole, 27, of New-York; Mrs. Hannah Taggatt, 40, wife of Mr. John T. of Dublin, N. H.; Mr. John McKracker, 73; Miss Louisa Locke, 21; Mrs. Hannah Hill, 73; James Bedman Gatticker, 13; Mrs. Hannah Hill, 73; James

John 1. of Dublin, N. H.; Mr. John McKracker, 73; Miss Louisa Locke, 21; Mrs. Hannah Hill, 73; James Redman (a native of Ireland) late seaman of the Constitution frigate; Mrs. Susan Robinson, 39; widew Rachel Smith, 60; Miss Mary Ann Hutchinson, 15.

In Watertown, Mr. Nathaniel, son of Mr. Nathaniel Bright, 23; Capt. Asa Tindale, formerly of this city.—In Billerica, George Henry, youngest son of Geo. Putney.—In South Reading, Miss Jane Kimball, only daughter of Mr. John K. 28.—In Framingham, Mr. Silas Eaton, 77.—In Salem, Mr. Ebenezer Symonds, 66.—In Haverhill, Ms. Mrs. Lydia Marsh, 83.—In Hingham, Miss Bethiah Barker, daughter of Capt. Joshua B. 75.—In Fitchburg, Mrs. Catharine Dorr, 85.—In Worcester, Mr. John Miller, 54.—In Sutton, Mrs. Thankful Hagar, 68.—In New Braintree, Mrs. Deborah Reed, reliet of Col. Micah Reed, 50.—In East Sudbury, Dea. Aaron Damon, 67; on the morning of the 2d inst. as he was engaged in milking, attempting to rise from his seat, he fell to the ground and expired instantly without a struggle.—In Russell, Mr. Elisha Shurtliff, 54.—In Stoughton, Ms. Mrs. Huldah Capen, 37, wife of Mr. Adam C.

In Scituate, suddenly, Mr. Jacob Reed, 46. He arose

In Scituate, anddenly, Mr. Jacob Reed, 46. He arose (about one o'clock in the morning) to attend his little son, whom he heard, erying, in attempting to descend, his foot slipt and he fell on the stairs, a blood vessel broke in his head which caused his ear to bleed, and he expired in about ten minutes.

In Plymouth, on Saturday last, after a short illness, Zabdiel Sampson, Esq. Collector of that district, 46. There had been no intervening death in that town between the above and that of Mr. Warren, the former Collector.

MISS JONES'S ACADEMY.

No. 9, Howard Street.

THE Fall Term will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 12.
Instruction will be given in the following branches; Reading, Orthograghy, Pennmanship, Eng. Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic and Astronomy together with the Latin and French Languages; also, in Projecting Maps, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work.

Miss. Jones gratefully acknowledges the patronage she has already received, and hopes to merit its continuance, by unremitted efforts to promote the moral and intellectual by unremitted efforts to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of her pupils.

References—Rev. Dr. Beecher, Rev. Mr. Winner, Rev.

Mr. Green, Ebenezer Parker, Esq. Aaron P. Cleveland, Esq. and Thos. G. Fessenden, Esq. Hoston; Wm. Ropus, Esq. Brookline, and Rev. Mr. Fay, Charlestown. July 25.

SACRED MUSIC.

Mr. Brows presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston and acquaints them that he has opened a School for the purpose of teaching Sacred Music, in the School house head of Harvard Place opposite the Old South Church. Hours of attendance; Young Ladies, Old South Church. Hours of attendance; Young and Misses from 3 to 6 on Thursday and Saturda and Misses from 3 to 6 on Thursday and Saturday aftermoons. Ladies and Gentlemen from half past 7 to half
past 9 on Toesday and Thursday evenings. Those who
wish to attain a knowledge of this pleasing and moral secomplishment, are respectfully invited to call at the School
Room on School hours for terms, &c. Every possible
means will be used for a rapid proficiency for acquiring a
knowledge of the fundamental principles of Church Music. All applications must be made previous to the first
Thursday in Assentic Thursday in August.

JOSEPH BROWN.

BECKWITH'S SERMON ON BAPTISM. A Dissussive from Controversy respecting the Mode of Baptism. By Rev. G. C. Beckwith, Pastor of a Church in Lowell, Ms. just received and for sale by Prince & Williams, No. 20, Market Street.

July 25. BOARDING.

FOARDING.

Two Gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms, in a small private family, in a delightful and airy situation near the Common—Inquire at the Recorder office.

July 25.

BOARD WANTED

BY two young gentlemen, clerks in stores, in a small private family where there are few or no other boarders—A' line addressed to M. S. and left at this office will be attended to.

July 18.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. " THY WILL BE DONE." There was a harp whose tone could charm my soul From all its corrow.—Childhood's frequent tear Vanish'd before it, like the moody frown Of him who on the throne of Israel heard The lyre of Jesse's son -It was my wealth; And I was rich, though the world call'd me poor But in my trembling hand that harp was crush'd, And down I laid me on the earth to mourn, Struggling in bitterness .- I had not learnt Then,-in my wayward years 'twas good for Man To bear his Father's yoke.

There was a bowe

Where from the noon-tide heat, or evening blast I oft found shelter. Through its woven leaves Such mingled incense breath'd, and the pale mo Cast her clear beam so pleasantly, it seem'd A spot for holiest musing, where the shafts Of care or of unkindness pointless fell. There came a storm, and where the bower had been Was desolation.

So I sat and went. Like him who o'er his lov'd and smitten gourd, The daughter of a night, made wild con Thinking it well to hold his grief, till Death Should blot its semblance from his murmuring heart.

There was a plant, whose root was in my breast, Its fragrance cheer'd me, and I hop'd to pluck Its fruit in heaven .- There came a fearful blight, And its fair leaflete wither'd, one by one. I breath'd upon them with a sleepless prayer, And tears by agony, distill'd, fell down Into the bosom of these fading buds: In vain!-for by a viewless Hand 'twas torn With all its rootings forth. Throughout my soul Each fibre bled.—That wound can never heal. It rankles still, although in crowds I wear

A smiling brow.

Yet blessed be the Power

It hath Who dealt such anguish to me. It hath check'd The vanity of hope, - and from the dust Where in deep thought my lowly lip was laid Call'd forth in meek sincerity the prayer, " Thy will be done." Monday, June 16th, 1828.

For the Boston Recorder. THE SABBATH.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-I preach every fourth Sabbath in an adjacent parish, five miles distant. I usually go on Sabbath morning and return Sabbath evening. Many of my church attend worship with me at the same place. They too go and return on the Sabbath. I wish to ask Z. C. whether, according to his views of the subject, I and my church are transgressing the fourth commandment?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two or three times in a year I exchange with a neighboring minister, three miles distant.
On those exchanges also I usually go and return on the Sabbath. Is there any difference in

A few Baptist brethren live in my Parish. Occasionally they go six miles to worship with a Baptist Church and attend the communion. In going and returning on the Sabbath do they transgress the fourth commandment? Is there any difference in these three cases, in regard to the legality or illegality, propriety or impro-priety of thus travelling a few miles to attend public worship on the Sabbath? If any, in what oes that difference consist?

This is an important practical subject. I am glad to see your columns open for a discussion of it. When Z. C. has answered these questions and those proposed in your Paper of the 13th of June, and accompanied his answers with his reasons in a spirit of kindness toward those, who him, some reply will be made, or sidence shall assent to the correctness of his views.

Another Clergyman.

" No Privileged Orders."-I can listen with patience to the plea of the poor teamster, who has been absent from his family the whole week, and now on his return tremblingly anxious to learn their state he is tempted to travel on the Lord's day. I cannot justify him, though I can sympathize with him in his trials. But I have no ear for that professor of religion, or that min-ister of the gospel, who travels on the Sabbath when he might have employed secular time, without self-denial or inconvenience.

ANECDOTES OF REV. J. HALLOCK.

From his Memoir.

Far as Mr. Hallock was from superstition, he could yet receive valuable hints of duty from the more striking events of Providence. One day he took a walk into his field to see his sheep.— On calling them around him, one was missingrvey of the pasture without success, he returned to his house. The thought of the lost sheep still gave him inquietude. At length, he concluded to go and make a more thou ough search. To his equal surprise and joy, he found the stray sheep in a remote corner of the field, alive, yet in need of immediate help. The poor animal had passed its head between two rails of the fence, and unable to extricate itself, had eaten into the earth every thing green within its reach. Having relieved the object of distress, he began to inquire with himself-What use can I now make of this singular occurrence? Is it not possible that some of my spiritual flock is at this moment in deep distress of soul? I will go through the parish without delay, and ascertain the fact." He went, and He went, and actually found a member of his church almost in in a circle of ministers where the nature of the

sinner's inability was the topic of discussion, in-stead of his exact views he stated the following fact: " A man in my parish, who is no sailor, lately made an attempt to cross a mill-pond, in a small boat. The water was high, and to his dismay he found himself gradually carried down toward the dam. In this extremity, not knowing how to manage the boat, he called to some persons on the shore. They cried out, ' Row on the other side.' All agitation, he replied, 'I can't.'
They cried more earnesly 'Row on the other side.' He still said trembling, 'I can't.' They added, 'Well, then, go over the dam.'"

Native Christians in Ceylon .- A letter from Rev. Miron Winslow, American missionary at Oodooville, to a friend in this city contains the following: "Yesterday, a meeting was held, to examine a considerable number of candidates (26 in all) for admission to the church the present month Some were not present—but 18 were accepted for admission. Thus there is from time to time a little increase. Perhaps, after all, what is done by way of preparation, and the influence which is extending more or less all a-round in favor of Christianity, should be regarded as securing the greatest good. The seed is sown; and though out of sight, when the time comes, will spring up and bring forth fruit."

We learn by another letter from the same stational states of the same states.

tion, that of the above mentioned 26 candidates for Christian communion, 19 are adults, and some of them the most respectable school-masters. "Should they all be admitted, it will be a day

of more important interest, considering the character of the individuals, than that on which 41, most of them children, professed their faith in Christ." It may be proper to remark that none are admitted to the mission church who do not exhibit satisfactory evidence of piefy.

N. York Observer.

Importance of Sabbath Schools .- We have nev er been so deeply impressed with the value of Sabbath Schools, as within a few months past, while engaged in distributing Tracts on the Sabbath. Amidst all the infidelity, profaneness, intemperance, and other vices, which we have witnessed, it has been cheering to find how large a proportion of the children we have seen, were a proportion of the children we have seen, were going to or returning from a Sabbath School. Never in a single instance has a child of this description refused the proffered boon,—but, on the contrary, they have sought the Tracts with the greatest avidity, often running a considerable distance to obtain them, and not unfrequently charities coursely the fire of the child of the ch

soliciting a copy for one of their little friends.

When looking almost in despair upon the hundreds of adults who seem abandoned of God, the army of Sunday scholars has suddenly risen fore our minds, in all the strength and vigor of manhood, and we beheld, near at hand, a brighter day to the church and the world.—N. Y. Obs.

AMERICAN ASYLUM.

From the last Annual Report of the Directors of this institution we make the following extracts. The whole number of pupils that have belonged to the Institution is 262—the present number

of pupils is 132.

Not long after the opening of the Asylum other Institutions of a similar kind were commenced, and, till within a few years past, the opinion pretty generally prevailed, that each State in the Union ought to establish and maintain one for its own Deaf and Dumb. The obstacles in the way of such an undertaking were not duly considered, nor the best means of attaining the object in view sufficiently understood

On this subject, also, in several Reports, and more especially in the eighth, (to which the Discontinuous ber here here. rectors beg leave to refer such as may not fully understand, or assent to, the expediency of mul-tiplying Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in our country,) they have expressed their views at considerable length, and endeavored to show from accurate, statistical calculations, that one well endowed Institution, under proper management, would be sufficient for the wants of several adjoining States, concentrating upon it their support and patronage; & that this course ought to be pursued, as well from motives of economy, as from a desire to render aid to this unfortunate class of the community, in the most expeditious

and efficacious manner.

The sister State of Massachusetts, embracing a large population of the Deaf and Dumb, and possessing abundant resources for carrying into effect the most splendid enterprises, with an enlargement of views and a generosity of feeling, alike creditable to herself and gratifying to the Directors, as long ago as 1819, made provision for sending a certain number of pupils to the Asylum. This provision has been continued, and of late, increased, so that, during the past year, no less than 56 pupils from that State have been supported at the Asylum.

The example of Massachusetts has since been followed by the States of N. Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.

The legislatures of these four States, more fully to be satisfied of the expediency of such mea-sures, and more minutely to become acquainted with the actual state and management of the Hartford for this purpose. They assembled, seven in number, in January 1, 1825. At the conference which took place between them and the Directors a full exposition was made of the condition of the Asylum, its management, its funds, its resources, its expenditures, and its prospects. The Directors deemed it safe to say in their ninth Report, "That after a very minute and full investigation, the Commissioners were satisfied that the terms proposed to them were such as would enable the Asylum to do the most good, and in the most effectual way, to the Deaf and Dumb of our common country.'

Ninety-nine pupils have been supported at the Asylum, during the past year, by these 4 States either in whole, or in part, (in the latter case, their friends making up the deficiency.)
[To be continued.]

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. THE HOUSE OF REPUGE.

On Wednesday of last week, the Chancellor and Members of the Senate, paid a visit, by invitation, to the House of Refuge for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.—
They were respectfully received by Mr. Hart, the efficient and estimable overseer of the institution, and conducted through the whole establishment, including the several workshops in which the subjects are employed certain hours of the day. The branches of manufacturing pursued, are the making of brass trunk nails, brushes in all their variety, and fancy cane-bottomed chairs; and in all these riety, and fancy cane-bottomed chairs; and in all these riety, and fancy cane-bottomed chairs; and in all theer variety, and fancy cane-bottomed chairs; and in all theer branches, the lads are not only expert, but cheerful in their employment. From the workshops, the visiters inspected the femals refuge, where the girls were at school. While sitting in the chapel, the gallery door suddenly opened; and the girls entered in regular order, according to their classes, attired in a neat, simple, and uniform manner, and seated themselves as at church. At a signal from the matron, they then sang a hymn with sweetness and effect, and meekly retired. Their whole demeanour was modest and respectful. The gentlemen neat went through the apartments of the male refuge, visited the hospital, (in which, by the bye, there was not a single patient) and afterwards visited the eating-room, where the loys were at supper.—Every thing shro' the establishment exhibited the most perfect order, method in all their arrangements, and cleanliness in person, and is the little neat dormitories of both houses. Those of the girls attracted especial attention, from the neatness and taste with which their books, and y, and fancy cane-bottomed chairs ouses. Those of the girls attracted especial attention the little ornaments they are enabled to procure, ranged. How quick, in all domestic situations, an can be detected! The visiters of woman can be detected! The visiters were all gratified by the visit, and retired from the Refuge un reather by the vant, and retired from the Refuge under the fullest conviction of the vast utility and importance of this institution—the most benevolent and praiseworthy of all the public charities that have been founded for the reform-ation and moral improvement of the younger unfortunates

THE CIRCUS.

The N. E. Inquirer gives a fragment of the history of a Circus Company in that region. At Springfield, they had license from the Selectmen perform two nights, and performed a third, for which they paid a fine of \$400. At Ware, they stopped about a week, and are supposed to have taken not far from \$1000. At Belchertown, the Selectmen honorably refused them a license. At Enfield, they received the same judicious treatment. At Greenwich, they are said to have obtained a large audience. At Amherst they set up their tent, but meeting with some disaster in the midst of a performance, they unceremoniously decamped.

Portsmouth Theatre .- A small company of Theatrical Performers visted this town last week, and advertised for three evenings amusement. The first night we understand there were not nore than 20 spectators; the 2d night not half that number, and no performance; the last, about 70. The proprietor says he sunk 200 dollars by his visit, notwithstanding he managed economically; and notwithstanding the actors were, (as we are told) respectable in their way, and perhaps even excellent .- N. H. Obs.

The Lombardy Poplar, it is said, is decaying in every part of the State of New York. A happy riddance.

Messrs. Editors,-I understand that the Gene ral Court has made a law, that poor but honest debtors need not go to jail. But I do not know what they must do to avoid this trouble and loss of time. And it seems to me likely that many honest people, and Christians too, are as ignorant as I am. Some have lately gone to jail, to my certain knowledge, without knowing there was any way to help it. Now would it not be a deed any way to help it. Now would it not be a deed of charity to tell the poor what the general court has done, and what they must do, in order to have the benefit of it?

Impure Atmosphere. -- Professor Webster of Harvard University, has recently published a valuable communication in the Boston Advertiser, recommending very highly the use of 'bleaching powders,' a compound of lime and chlorine, as a means of preventing and destroying putrid and infectious miasmata. The powder may be sprinkled about an apartment, or thrown into any vessel you may wish to purify. A small quantity of the powder if thrown into the coffin will prevent the rapid change of the dead body previous to interment. Any person can descend with safety into vaults, pits, sewers, &c. by with salety into vaults, pits, sewers, &c. by breathing through a spunge which has been wet with a solution of this powder in water. Its use is recommended very highly for correcting the impure air of a sick chamber, which is only disguised by vinegar, but by this solution, the atmosphere is decomposed and destroyed. Dr. Webster recommends the purchase of it from the manufacturer by the nound, as small quantithe manufacturer by the pound, as small quanti-ties are expensive. This valuable information ties are expensive. This valushould have a wide circulation.

Indelible Ink .- Indelible ink, for marking on linen cloth, &c. is made by dissolving one drachm of lunar caustic and half an ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of pure rain water. Previous to using it the cloth to be marked should be wet with a preparatory liquor made by dissolving one drachm of salt of tartar in half a gill of rain water, and thoroughly dried and ironed.

American Adv.

Travellers Returned .- Mr. Engelhardt, profes sor in the University of Dorpat (Russia), has just returned from a scientific expedition to the Ural Mountains, undertaken at the expense of the University. The Mineralogists & Geologists will wait with impatience to learn the result of his labours. The Ural Mountains had never be fore perhaps been scientifically explored, though sufficient had been done to show that these moun tains are exceedingly rich in mineral productions & to excite the curiosity of the professors. Professor Ledebuhr, Dr. Moger and Dr. Bunge, have returned from a similar visit to the Altai Mountains, though their attention has been directed more particularly to the Flora of those regions; they are said to have discovered 500 new species of plants. M. Riffaud, of Marseilles, has also just returned from Nubia, Lybia and Egypt.-He is said to have made a very curious and ex-tensive collection of plants, drawings of fishes, insects, birds, reptiles, ancient remains, &c. all of which he is now classifying and arranging for the press .- Journ. of Commerce.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Western Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor.—'The following fact was related to me in the county of Ashtabula. Mr. M.—, went to the store of Mr. S.—, and after having performed considerable business with the store keeper, said to him, "I feel considerably unwell, I think I will take a little something to drink." Joon which the merchant pointed to the notification in his store, "No spirituous liquors are to be drank here." Mr. M——, said he did not wish to be the first to violate that rule; but he felt unwell. Upon which the merchant handed him a sixpence to go to the tavern and get his dram. The sick man repaired to the Inn for the cordial, to cure him of his sickness. "Mrs.— will you get me something to drink?" Soon, when I have perfor ed — Mr. M— after waiting a while, said again "Mrs. — a'nt you going to get something for me to drink!" A. Directly. The impatient man at length, tired of waiting for his whiskey, went to the well, and drank a large draught of water; carried his sixpence back to the merchant, went home, declaring he fell better.

Query-are there not many other cases that a draught of cold water would cure sickness, sooner than a gill of Whiskey?

Lyme, Conn -On the Sabbath before the last thanksgiving, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Boston, preached two sermons on the subject of intemperance, and proposed as a remedy, the plan of en tire abstinence. The sober, temperate, respecta-ble part of the inhabitants immediately adopted this practice, & as the result, two pipes of French Brandy which had been purchased about that time, by two of the principal retailers, have ever (June 3.) Con

In a town not fifty miles from Boston, the re-election of a Selectman was warmly opposed, because he had mildly and judiciously used his exertions to prevent the sale of ardent spirits by the dram. The candidate brought forward to defeat him, was a citizen of equal respectability with the incumbent. On counting the ballots, it appeared that the opposition candidate had re-ceived sixteen votes, and the Selectman, one hundred and two. This, it is true, is but a small matter; but in my estimation it augurs more for the happiness of this land, than the making of a President at a militia muster, or even on board a steam-boat .- Philanthropist.

Celebration at Ware. A correspondent informs us that the Ware Village Society for the promotion of Temperance, celebrated the 4th of July by religious exercises and a public dinner. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge and the Rev. Mr. Cooke. The audience was large and respectable. The members of the ociety, with other citizens and ladies, partook of the dinner, and the whole scene more resem bled the stillness and solemnity of the Sabbath than the noise and tumult of a common celebra-The Society embraces about half the men in the place. No rum at dinner, of course.

A meeting at Bethlehem, Orange Co. N. Y.

That we will not use ardent spirits nor furn ish men in our employ with it, except as a medi cine.-That we will use our influence and all prudent means, to prevent the use of ardent spirits by others .- That we will obtain 50 copies of Dr. Beecher's Sermons for distribution."

Ship-Launching .- The new schooner Sidney, said to be one of the finest vessels ever built on the Kennebee, and which is to be fitted with auperior accommodations for passengers, & run as a regular packet between Augusta and Boston, was launched at Sidney last week. She was built and launched without the use of ardent spirits.

Good Example.—We are happy to state that a number of the members of the Legislature, who constitute a family of boarders at one of our most respectable houses, have unanimously agreed to expel from their tables the use of ardent spirits

during their residence in this city.

N. Haven paper.

"At the annual inspection of the Byfield Lifle

Company, commanded by Samuel W. Stickney, on the 6th inst. it was resolved that the use of ar dent spirits be dispensed with on parade days.'

Philanthropist.

At an election of officers of a militia company in West Brookfield, last week, the company voted to request the officers elected not to furnish the customary treat to them, but to appropriate the money, which they would have expended for that purpose, for the relief of the Greeks.

The Fairfield County, (Conn.) Medical Society have adopted and published several opinions respecting ardent spirits, all tending to encour-age the total disuse of those fiery poisons.

The Presbytery of Troy, at a meeting in Feb-

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Claims against foreign nations .- Near 250,000 roubles Claims against foreign nations.—Near 250,000 toubles have been paid by the Russian Government on account of certain claims of our citizens. The Emperor Nicholas examined the documents himself, and being satisfied of the justness of the claims, overruled the decisions of the different Committees, who had reported against them. Mr. Clay has been very instrumental in effecting this result. Mr. Wheaton, our representative in Denmark, has obtained satisfaction for one class of claims amounting to \$100,000, and further indemnity is expected; \$1,200,000 were lately received from Great Britain.—Com. Gaz.

lately received from Great Britain.—Com. Gaz.

There is a Society in London for the suppression of mendicity. It is stated that the number of meals distributed the past year was 271,051,—to 25,895 persons. The number of young vagrants apprehended by the Constables of the Society, and committed to prison, was 403. To test the disposition of able-bodied applicants, they have been provided with work, on condition of receiving an adequate compensation. Not more than one in thirty have been found willing to avail themselves of the offer.—N. Y. Ob.

The annual course of Lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, commences on the last Thursday in August, and will continue fifteen weeks.

There is a formle Instructives new teaching school in

There is a female Instructress now teaching school in New-Milford, and a native of that place, who for the last forty years has been in the practice of school teaching both sorry years has been in the practice of school teaching both summer and winter each successive season with the exception of one summer. In which time between two and three thousand scholars have been placed under her tuition. She is at present teaching the children and grand children of former pupils.—[N. Heven Chron.

of former pupils.—[N. Heren Chron.

Atheneum Gallery.—This interesting and popular exhibition has closed. The season tickets sold amounted to 5133. The entire receipts of the season to over \$3800.—The expenses have been short of \$1000.—The receipts of the two last years, we learn, remain unexpended; but will be, in part, appropriated to the purchase of some of the most valuable of the paintings exhibited; and in other objects for the encouragement of the fine arts.

The National Academy of Design has appropriated the receipts of one evenings exhibition at their Academy, to the funds of the Am. Colonization Society, and those of another to the N. Y. Orphan Asylum; and that the apprentices belonging to the Apprentices Library Associa-

prentices belonging to the Apprentices Library Associa-tion be invited to visit the exhibition gratuitously one even

In Vermont, William Blake, a schoolmaster, tried on a charge of striking a scholar, Seymour Harvard, a blow with a crutch, of which it was alleged, he died, has been

On the 2d inst. the Corner Stone of a new church was laid at New Haven, Conn. intended for the Third Congregational Society of that city. Prayer by President Day, Address by Rev. Mr. Bacon. It is located at the corner of Chapel & Union Streets, near the centre of the city in the midst of a dense population. It is to be of brick, 85 feet by 63, and capable of seating 1100 ns; with a basement room for a vestry, to contain 500.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, Of the Boston Female Society for the promotion Christianity among the Jews, rendered May 19, 1828.

Christianity among the Jews, rendered May 19, 1828.

Receipts.

Statement A. Donations to constitute the Wives of Clergymen Life Members: Mrs. Field, Stockbridge, Ms., Fem., So.; Mrs. S. Reed, S. Parish, Reading, Ladies, Mrs. Abyala Minns, Sutton, Mrs. Reading Society; Mrs. N. Hill, Mason, N. H. a Friend; Mrs. Woods, Newport, N. H. Jews Society; Mrs. L. Tomlinson, Oakham, Ms. Friend to Missions; S10 each, making \$60 60 Statement B. Donations, to constitute other Ladies Life-Members; Mrs. Isaac Bowers, Boston, Friend to the Jews; Miss Dolly Washburn, Hardwick, Char. Soc.; Mrs. Mary Packard, Shelburne, Mrs. M. Dickinson; A Lady, (name unknown) Northbridge, Ladies; Fanny H. Hale, Campton, N. H. herself; Mrs. Mallison, through Rev. R. Patterson, Pittsburg, Ms. herself; A Friend in the Country, herself; A Friend, do. herself, S10 each, \$80 00

Statement C. Donations from Auxiliary Societies: Female Devotional Soc. Sherburne, \$9 00; Fem. Aux. Soc. Carlisle, Ms. 9,74; Fem. Jews Soc. Northford, Conn. 20,36; Fem. Aux. Soc. Uxbridge, 28,04; Aux. Soc. Medfield, 4,50; Fem. Aux. Soc. Westminster, 5,62; Fem. Aux. Soc. Westminster, 5,62; Fem. Aux. Soc. Heath, 9,00; Fem. Jews Soc. Ashfield, 13,12; Ladies in Andover, 3,56; Fem. Soc. Stockbridge, 5,75; Jews Soc. Newport, N H. 33,00; Ladies Association, Newington, Conn. 13,00; Unknown Female Friend, 50,00; Ladies in Franklin, Ms. 4,00; Fem. Aux. Soc. Dedham, 14,29; Ladies in Milton, 14,69; Mr. Simeon Cowell, Yarmouth, Cape Cod, 2,00; Female Benevolent Society Northford, Conn. 17,00; Aux. Jews Soc. Westboro', Ms. 63,00; Subscribers in Abington, 3,12; From Rev. Mr. Townsend, and A. Tyler, for Jewish Expositors, 2,88; Wrentham Aux. Soc. 4,06; Friend in Chitteningo, N. Y. 5,00; Ladies Soc. Northbridge, Mass. 11,25; From A. (Mass.) * 10,00; Collected at a Monthly Praver Meeting in Salem, 28,00; Francistown Jews Soc. N. H. 45,00; L. (Conway, Ms.) 5,00; Fem. Jews Soc. Hopkinton, N. H. 15,00; Jews Soc. Exeter and Vicinity, 20,00; S468 98 Statement D. Annual and Life Subscribers in Statement C. Donations from Auxiliary Societies: Fe-

Statement D. Annual and Life Subscribers in Boston, by Collectors,
Interest on Money loaned, Interest on Money loaned, Balance from the last Report, From H. Hill, Esq. Treasurer of A. B. C. F. M. being the smount of his note of \$112,06 and \$331, 94, of his note of \$2683, 72,

nt of Statement A, \$60 00-B, \$80 00-C,

Expenditures.
o amount paid H. Hill, Eq. Treas. of the Am.
B. C. F. M. for the translation of the Scriptures
and for the Circulation of Religious Tracts

among the Jews in Palestine, o Amount paid H. Hill, Esq. for Educating Jewish Children in Bombay, oaned H. Hill, Esq. at sundry times,

Jaid Mr. Schauffer during the year,
Munroe & Francis for printing,
Mr. Brewer, Society's Missionary,
James Mellidge, for Jewish Expositors, Incidental Expenses, Balance in the Treasury,

The permanent fund now amounts to 1415 07

Of this, \$1200 are invested in United States six per cent. Stock, \$2351,78 are loaned the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

FRANCES ENVISE, Treasurer.

No. 17, Fayette Place, Common Street, Boston This donation was sent under date of April 24, 1827, at was not received till March 16, 1828, having been sent Washington from the Boston Post Office and returned.

CARDS.

Rev. Mr. CHICKERIKO, of Phillipston, Ms. wishes to acknowledge, through the Recorder and Telegraph, the payment, by ladies of his Society, of 30 dollars to the Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, to constitute him a

Mesers. Editors,—Permit the subscriber, through your paper to express his thanks to the ladies of his Society, for the sum of Thirty Dollars, to constitute him a Lefe Member of the Massachesetts Missionary Society. Having learned amidst the desolations of their own Zion to apprehense learned amidst the desolations of their own Zion to appreciate the ministrations of the Gospel, may it be long and late ere they forget to sympathize with those, who mourn over the wastes of their once prosperous churches. May that God who has heard the prayer of faith ascending before him to the re-building of the walls of their Zion, still remember them in the riches of his mercy, and make the Gospel, which they would have preached to the destitute, the foundation of hope to very many among them.

North Rochester, July 11th, 1825.

1. PLAISTED.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington-street, Boaton, publish and keep for sale the following valuable Books, to which the attention of School Committees, Parents, and Instructers, is respectfully invited.

Instructers, is respectfully invited.
Their (G' School-Books may also be obtained of Glazier & Co. Hollowell,—Wm. Hyde, Portland,—Issae Hill and J. B. Moore, Concord,—Richard Boylston, Amherst,—Charles Whipple, Newburport,—Whipple & Lawrence, Salem,—C. Harris, and Dorr & Howland, Horceter,—John Hutchins, Providence,—Simcon Butler, Northampton,—O. D. Cooke, & Co. and Goodwin & Co. Hartford,—Holbrook & Fessenden, Bratleboro',—David Felt, 245 Pearl-st. New York,—G. J. Loomis, and D. Steele & Son, Albany,—U. Hunt, and J. Grigg, Phi?. adelphia,—Cushing & Jewett, Baltimore,—Wm. Riley, Charleston, S. C.—R. D. Treadwell, Augusta, Geo.—And by Booksellers generally.

The Bibical Reader, consisting of selections from the Sacred Scriptures, with Questions and Reflections for the use of Schools, by Rev. J. L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, and Principal of a FemaleAeademy, Boston.

Blake's Natural Philosophy, being Conversations on Philosophy, with the addition of explanatory Notes, Questions for examination, and a Dictionary of Philosophical Terms. The whole accompanied with Plates. A new and beautiful stereotype edition. (**G**)—Perhaps no work has contributed so much as this to excite a fondness for the study of Natural Philosophy in youthful minds. The finitian comparisons with which it abounds, awakens interest, and rivets the attention of the Pupit.

Murry's Exercises, a new and greately improved stere.

Murry's Exercises, a new and greately improved stere-otyped edition, in which all the rules and observations are inserted, by which false grammar is to be corrected. By J. Aleer, is Alger, jr.

Richardson's American Reader, a selection of Les-

Richardson's American Reader, a selection of Leasons for Reading and Speaking, whoily from American authors, embracing a great variety of entertaining subjects of history, biography, divinity, laws, natural and Moral Philosophy, and of other branches of useful and elegant learning. By Joseph Richardson, A. M. of Hingham.

Extracts from the American Journal of Education.

As to the general merits of this book there can be no question. The subjects of the lessons are judiciously selected; and the style is generally creditable to the compiler's taste, as well as to the talents of the writers from whom the selection is made.

Uuseful information and sound meral instruction characterize most of the pieces contained in this volume; and the names of their respective authors are a guaranty that no

names of their respective authors are a guaranty that no sentiment is inculcated, but what is worthy of an early place in the minds of those who are advancing to take the

places in life as American citizens.

The Child's Assistant in the Art of Reading, a very pleasing and useful little work for first readings in Primary School, 12 1-2 cts. Printed on a large type and good

paper.

Alger's Murray, being Murray's own Abridgement of his Grammar, with such copious additious from his larger work, as to embrace all its principles, and in most cases to supersede the necessity of using it.

July 25. SCOTT'S COMMENTARY.

On large type for the Aped,—Just received, a new and handsome edition of Scott's Commentary, in 5 vols. Quarto, printed on fine fine paper, and on a large and fair type, suitable for the aged, For sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS 59 Washington-Street.

suitable for the aged, For sale by Lincoln & Ednands
59 Washington-Street.

POONAH PAINTING.

Mrs. BARTLETTE from New York, respectfully informs the Ladies of this city, that she has taken lodgings here for a short time, and will give instruction in this eloquent accomplishment. The method is entirely new, and it is but a few weeks since it was first taught in America. In point of softness, it much resembles a fine engraving, in brilliancy and blending of colours, it surpasses all conception of the former Style; but the greatest supremacy it possesses over the ordinary Method, is that a knowledge of the may be acquired in six or seven days, even by those who possess no taste in drawing and no knowledge of the use of the pencil. Specimens of Sattin, Vellum, and Velvet, may be seen on application at the house of Mr. Henry Payson, in the new block south of the old Court House, or at the Stationary of Messrs. Cummings & Hilliard.

July 18.

WALKER'S GLANCE. JUST received, and for sale by Lincoln & Edmands 59 Washington Street, A Glance at Mr. Dean's 120 Resons for being a Universalist. By J. Walker, Pastor of a Churchin Paris, Maine. Price 25 cents. July 18.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received and for sale by Petrce & Williams
No. 20 Market st. REMAINS OF REV. CARLOS
WILCOX, late Pastor of the north Congregation
Church in Hartford, Conn. A Glance at "Dean's 120 Reasons for being a Universalist." By J. Walker, Pastor
of the Church in Paris, Me. July 18.

SCOTT'S BIBLE.

JUST Published and for rale by RICHARDSON & LORD,
A new edition of Scott's Family Bible in 5 Vols. Quarto;
stereotype edition, from the London standard edition,
with the Author's last corrections & improvements. J.18.

HANDEL AND HAYDN COLLECTION. Handel and Haydn Collection of Church Music, sixth dition. Just published and for sale by Richardson &

THE FAMILY ALTAR; consisting of Prayers for Family Worship, and for the Sick and the Mourner: with Practical Reflections on the New Testament. By the Rev. Edward Rudlege, A. M. Rector of Christ Church, Stratford, Conn. "And the ark of the Lord continued in the House of Olededom the Gittite three months, and the Lord blessed Obededom and all his household." 2 Samuel, vi. 11.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, July 18.

NEW BOOK,

JUST Published The American Common Place Book of Prose consisting of eloquent and interesting passages from American Prose writers.

S. G. GOODRICU,

July 18. 6w. 144 Washington Street.

July 18. 6w. 144 Washington Street.

\(\times \)^2 REDUCTION OF PRICES—M. S. S. U. THE Managers of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Depository hereby give notice that many of the publications of the American S. S. Union have been reduced in price, and may be had at the Depository in the basement story of the Stone Church, Hanover Street, Boston. Among the various motives which have induced to the adoption of this measure, one is that the extended influences and operations of the American Union have created an immense demand for their publications, and given the ability of producing Books at a lower rate by the vast multiplication of copies.—A large variety of other publications of similar character to the above named are received at the Depository, and additions will constantly be made of such as are approved, and valuable for Sabbath School Libraries.

SAMUEL N. TERNEY, Agent

June 20. tf

District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office.

District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clark's Office.
Be it remembered, That on the twenty-third day of June
A. D. 1828, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of
the United States of America, Samuel G. Goodrich, of
the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a
book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words
following, to wif:

book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

100 00 to wi

by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned; and also to an act entitled 'An act supplamentary to an set, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times there in mentioned; and extending the benefits therefore the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.'

Supplied of Massacchusetts. 4w. of the District of Massuchusetts and other prints.'

District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the 2d day of July, A. D.
1828, and in the 52d year of the Independence of the United
States of America, Samuel G. Goodbich of the and District, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the
right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words followner to wit:—

lowing: to wit:

Outlines of Political Economy, on the plan of the Rev.

David Blair. Adapted to the use of Schools in the United

David Blair. Adapted to the use of Schools in the United States of America. In conformity to the act of the Congress of the U. States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

28. 41c. of the District of Massachusells.

reet, suitable for small

TWO HOUSES in Warren Street, suitable for set families—Rents \$100-and \$190 per year. Inquire of Cleever, No. 43.

is worthy appeal to long seen and of Pi the conver had seen, bones whi made aliv prayer as breathes appeal, r ers in a c Lord Jesu searchabl tiles. He has told us Immanue and effo of the im us, "The given to b

FOR

The ten

Missionar

er union

and ever forts with ca, in Bri estant Eu voted mir ed our Co observed enterprize young . the great the result forth thre voice of that in th ed, that vo slumbers. ences mad tions with and huma lennium; agency wi are doom of human powers of in this ca St. Helen ery thing er, and w words of me ye can saries, "

> the Lord. The the would be if some of now upon this day, a facilities ! our hopes giory;er, and of would be t and purity on the hu prayers, as all our labo

a religious

lions of th

thirty year

without h

querors, w

in the han

be heard,

throughou

be more li

Oh if M ed Jews as God would their sin;" be blotted lious peopl Lord turn former day tiles would was never Abraham in its pollo truction w prevent; though be unto the L and not d peace. If power and wrestle wi him till th secured. plague of ing the ear run betwe the imper among us, the windo would be We should the Lord but in joyf God also.

iniquities: Jehovah,

mighty has

hell would

heard in h